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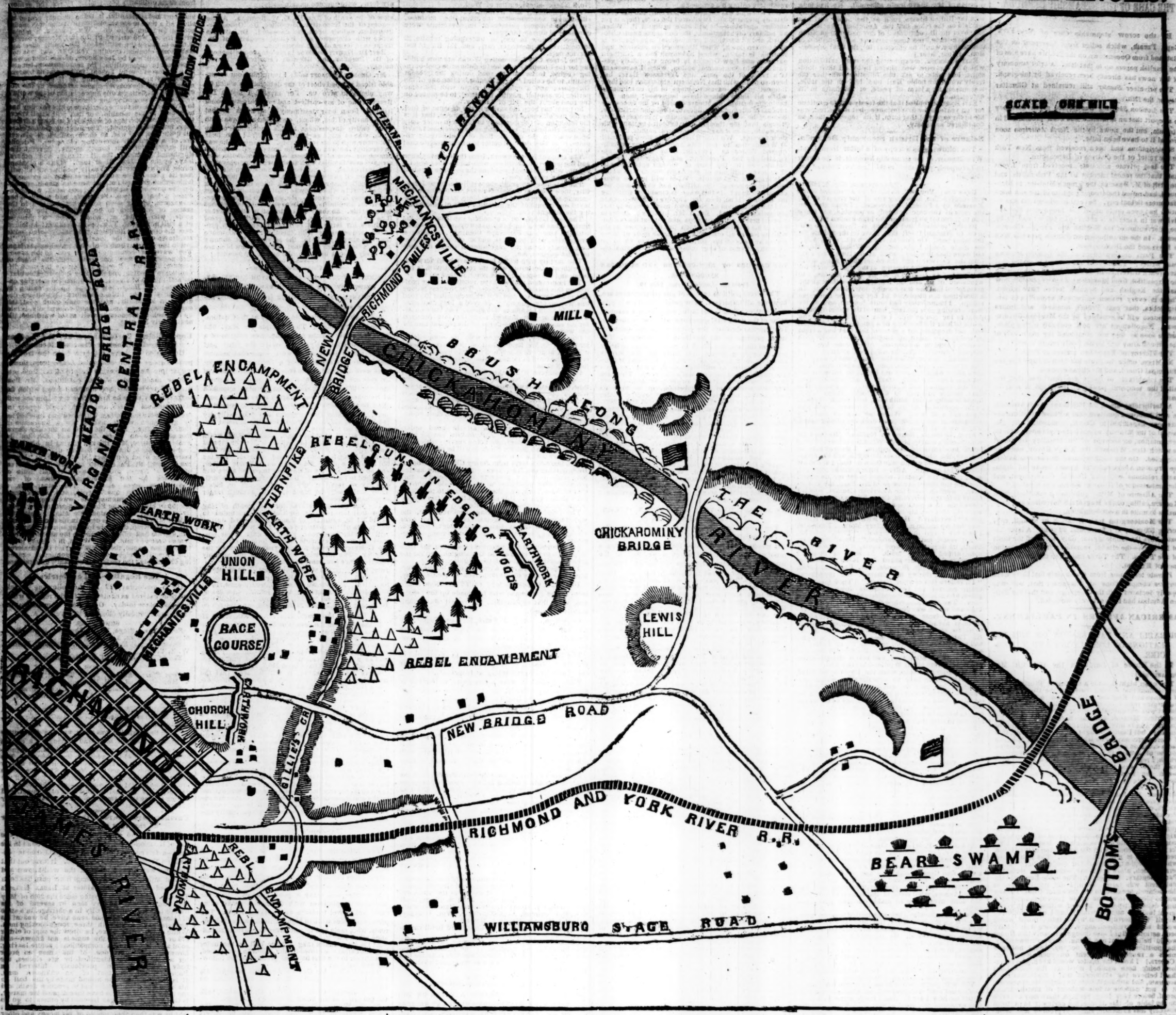
BALLOON VIEW OF THE APPROACHES TO RICHMOND AND REBEL DEFENCES.



THE GREAT BATTLE.

Further Details from Our Special Correspondents.

The Retreat of the Rebels on Sunday a Rout.

Collecting the Wounded and Burying the Dead.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Probable Capture of Richmond Without Another Battle.

The Rebels Thoroughly Disheartened.

BATTLE-FIELD, Tuesday, June 3, 1862.

All the wounded have been removed to the hospitals and properly cared for by the surgeons in attendance. Many of the wounded rebels, including a Colonel, two Captains, and a large number of privates, were left behind in the old huts and houses, on and in the vicinity of the battle-field. Every rebel I have conversed with, expressed their surprise at the kind treatment they have received at our hands. They say their officers tell them we hang or shoot all prisoners brought in; they say, also, if the people of Richmond only knew the truth, they would hoist again the old flag over the State-house.

The terrible battles of Saturday and Sunday, so disastrous to the Confederates, have converted even the most rigid Secessionists to the belief of the hopelessness of holding Richmond. They have no faith left now in their ability to defend it. *The flower of their army was led against our weakest point*, and reaped instead of victory, ignoble defeat.

The contrabands whom I mentioned in my last letter as driving a stage which we captured, say that not more than seven regiments are between here and Richmond at the present time. They say the rebels *threw away their guns, knapsacks and accroutrements* in their rapid flight on Sunday, back to Richmond. Their officers strove to rally their scattered fragments, and press the runaways to fight, stating they had whipped us, and begging them not to desert at the moment of victory; but the men had been urged on to many an unequal combat before, with the same story, and refused to obey.

The fall of Richmond will take place without another battle. The rebel ranks, composed mostly of conscripts, lack that feeling of desperation and spirit of determination belonging to their leaders, the originators of the rebellion. They, from necessity, must fight, as no mercy will be shown them for their acts, from an outraged and deluded people.

BURYING THE DEAD.

Our forces are now engaged in burying the dead, and many a sad scene the eye witnesses. Lying in the wood, in front of a small house, temporarily used as a hospital, the dead body of one of our Lieutenants lay. His death must have occurred instantly, for just below his eye a Minié ball entered, taking off in its flight a portion of the back part of his head. The rebels had turned his pockets inside out, much in the style of the ancient highwaymen; not the least scrap of paper could be found about his person, affording the slightest clue to his identity. He was a young man, quite handsome, with black hair hanging in curls over his pallid forehead. I thought what a priceless treasure one of these same curls would be to those who knew and loved him.

A fifer and drummer were found close together. The fifer was in a sitting posture leaning against a tree; a ball had passed through his heart, his fife was clasped in his fingers. The drummer-boy seems to have been his companion, and was probably in the act of supporting the expiring fifer in his arms, when he himself was killed by a ball going through his head; his drum lay at his feet, both heads knocked out.

Some of the dead rebels were found with pieces of paper pinned on their clothing, giving their name, with a request that they might be properly buried, and their graves marked, so that when the war was over their remains could be found by their relatives and friends, if they should wish to remove them to rest by the side of their kindred. Their requests will be religiously fulfilled by our men. But what a contrast to the treatment our dead receives when the rebels are the victors!

The retreat of the rebels on Sunday was too precipitate to allow them time to remove all the property captured on the field. The greater portion of our camp property they left behind. Had our skirmishers reached the vicinity of Fair Oak Station five minutes before they did on Sunday, the rebel train, loaded with our commissary stores, would have been taken without doubt. As it was, they were compelled to leave the property they had ready near the depôt for transportation. The rebels left a large quantity of their arms on the field, and strewn along the road to Richmond, which our men are now bringing in. They are principally of English manufacture; the majority are Enfield rifles.

A CHANGE OF FEELING.

A great change has come over the most noted Secessionists of this region. Judge MASON and Judge CRUMP intend calling a meeting of their fellow-Secessionists in the county, to devise ways and means to stop the war. An acknowledgment of the supremacy of the Constitution is the *only* means that *can* be devised.

INCIDENTS.

Gen. PALMER is safe. He was not even wounded. Gen. JAMISON had his horse shot from under him on Saturday. His gallantry was most conspicuous during the fight.

Col. ADAMS, of the First Long Island Regiment, behaved admirably. He sat on his horse smoking his pipe as the battle progressed, directing the movements of his regiment with the coolness of a veteran. When suffering from a heavy infilading fire of a superior force of the enemy, he gave the order to fall back, and said: "Now, boys, don't think, because you are going to turn your backs to the enemy that you're retreating; I want you in another part of the field." It is needless to say, the regiment retired in good order.

The Anderson Zouaves lost heavily. Col. RIKER was killed at the head his troops.

Gen. KEARNEY led the charge of the Thirty-seventh New-York, which decided the action on Saturday in our favor.

Col. COCHRANE'S Regiment of Chasseurs lost twelve killed and about twenty wounded. At one time, when the battle was raging fiercely, it was thought they had been taken prisoners by the enemy.

Gen. CASEY states, the rebels deceived his pickets with a white flag. From this deception they unfortunately allowed the enemy to come too near our lines, which resulted in the surprise of his division by a superior force.

Col. CARVER, of the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Regiment, is reported wounded.

Drs. SIMMS, PRENTICE and CALHOUN, of HOOKER'S Division have been very assiduous in their attention to the sick and wounded. M.

A Letter from the Right Wing—The Sound of the Great Battle on the Left—Reports from the Battle-field—The Right Wing Not Brought into Action—Use of the Balloon and Telegraph.

CHICKAHOMINY BRIDGE ON THE CHICKAHOMINY RIVER, Sunday, 11 A. M., June 1, 1862.

Yesterday the left wing of our army was engaged with the rebels, and, judging from the sound of cannon and musketry, the battle must have been a severe one. Reports occasionally reached us to the effect that a portion of our army fell back during the first part of the engagement, but were subsequently rallied by Gen. HEINTZELMAN, who, I understand, has command of the left wing, and pushed forward vigorously, causing the rebels to abandon their position and retreat some distance. The loss is believed to have been heavy on both sides. The right wing of our army was not engaged.

This morning the firing was resumed at daylight on our left, Gen. HEINTZELMAN holding the same position that he occupied last night. There is more of musketry than artillery firing at the present writing, which has been the case all the morning. Yesterday, however, the artillery firing predominated.

A portion of the right wing are now drawn up in line of battle near the river, on this side, while the remaining portion are just at the rear, waiting for the pontoon bridges to be thrown across, in order to reach the opposite side. The right wing will cross at four different points, one point being Chickahominy Bridge. Eight batteries of artillery, 48 pieces, are in position on different heights and plains, ready to open fire to cover the advance of the troops when the forward movement shall have commenced.

The right wing would have been across the river early this morning, had it not been for a freshet, which has swollen the river to such an extent that the meadows on each side, at points where we designed crossing, are inundated, making the passage over them extremely difficult and tedious, and also rendering it necessary to increase the length of the pontoon bridges a hundred or more feet. A torrent of rain which fell Friday and the succeeding night, seems to have overflowed not only the river itself, but also all its tributaries. We shall doubtless be across the river in one hour's time.

Railway cars were heard running all through the night, and it is presumed that the rebels are hurrying up reinforcements. Their pickets can be seen across the river and about one mile from it. They had two guns in position at the right of the Chickahominy bridge an hour ago, from which they fired six rounds. Since then the guns have been withdrawn into the woods.

Prof. LOWE has made two ascensions since sunrise, and made minute reports of his observations, which have been telegraphed to headquarters, the apparatus for that purpose having been brought upon the ground and put into operation yesterday. Notwithstanding the telegraph facilities, orderlies are continually arriving at the balloon headquarters, for the purpose of conveying important dispatches to the commanding Generals.

11:30 *A. M.*—Two pieces of our artillery have just opened fire on the enemy. No reply as yet from the other side.

A telegram announces that the left wing has driven the enemy back to within four miles of Richmond. There has been no firing on the left wing for the past twenty minutes.

One of the most remarkable occurrences of the army has this moment taken place. PARK SPARKS, the telegraphic operator, *situated in Prof. Lowe's balloon, at an elevation of one thousand feet, with one end of the telegraph wire attached to the car, is freely and rapidly communicating with the Department at Washington.* This is certainly an ingenious and valuable method of giving instantaneous information. The *Secretary of War is now accurately acquainted with the present position of the two armies*, and will know immediately if any change takes place.

A heavy battle on our right wing is impending, and is liable at any moment to engage our whole line.

I must close this dispatch here, in order to transmit it by the first mail. WHIT.

LETTERS BEFORE THE BATTLE.

A Skirmish—Movements of the Rebels—Heavy Confederate Loss in the Battle at Hanover Court-House—Killed by Lightning.

CHICKAHOMINY BRIDGE, VA., Saturday, May 31.

Yesterday morning the rebels opened fire from one of their pieces, situated on a hill at the left of the road that approaches Mechanicsville from this point, directing it toward the Fifth Vermont Regiment, which had been sent out to do picket duty. The regiment advanced into an open field, thereby exposing themselves to the rebels, but retired into the woods before any casualties had occurred, after a few rounds of shell had been dropped among them.

Gen. MCCLELLAN is actively engaged in maturing his plans to meet the enemy on the other side of the Chickahominy. The rebels are by no means idle, and are improving the little time we are giving them, by concentrating their forces a point this side of Richmond, planting batteries on commanding heights and throwing up earthworks, and digging rifle-pits

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The English Press on American Prospects.

The British Parliament on the Relations of the French and English Ministers at Washington.

THE CASE OF THE STEAMSHIP BERMUDA.

By the screw steamship *City of New-York* Capt. Perrs, which sailed from Liverpool on the 21st, and from Queenstown on the 22d, we have files of the English papers up to that date. A brief summary of her news has already been received by telegraph.

The privateer *Sumter* still remained at Gibraltar Bay on the 13th.

The London *Shipping Gazette* had given currency to a report that an armistice had been proclaimed in Virginia, but the news by the *North American* soon proved it to have been false.

Subscriptions had been received from New-York for the relief of the distress of Lancashire.

The last private accounts received from Lyons state that the recent success of the Federalists and the visit of M. Mercier, the French Minister, to Richmond, had raised the drooping spirits of the silk manufacturers in that city. Several purchases on speculation had been made under the impression that the civil war in America is about to be put an end to by the intervention of the English and French Governments. In the meantime great distress prevails both in Paris and the Departments.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* writes: "I believe I am correct in saying that the French Government has decided on withdrawing the expedition from Mexico as soon as possible now that the English and Spanish forces have retired. There is every reason to believe, according to late dispatches, that past French demands and future guarantees will be accorded by the Mexican Government. Negotiations are now probably taking place, and as soon as they are completed the main body of the French army will immediately return home."

The Viceroy of Egypt had arrived at Paris.

M. Mires' office in Paris has been occupied by the Municipal Guard, and his clerks ejected.

The inhabitants of Rome are convinced that the fall of the temporal power of the Pope is near at hand.

A Berlin telegram of the 19th says: "It is asserted, in well informed quarters, that a Prussian ultimatum has been dispatched to Cassel, demanding the dismissal of the Ministry within forty-eight hours after its presentation, on account of the insulting treatment to which Gen. Willisen, the King's Envoy, had been subjected. On the notification of this determination, the Prussian Ambassador at Cassel broke off diplomatic relations with the Hessian Government, and the Ambassador of Hesse at Berlin was recalled."

The *Alleanzo* of Milan publishes a manifesto from Kossuth, calling on the Magyars, Sclavonians and Roumains to unite in a confederation.

The Montenegrins took Nicksich by assault, capturing 800 men, 27 officers and 23 guns. A later dispatch says the Montenegrins only occupied the town of Nicksich—the citadel remaining in the possession of the Turks. The Turks had taken the whole Province of Kutschi.

Private telegrams from China state that there were serious complications at Shanghai; that war was openly declared with the Taepings, and that the British Admiral had been severely wounded.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

DISRAELI AND PALMERSTON ON THE RELATIONS OF LORD LYONS AND M. MERCIER.

In the House of Lords, on the 19th ult., Mr. Disraeli said:

The other night I made a statement illustrative of the relations that existed between the Governments of France and England with regard to America. I was urging then upon the House that it was inconsistent with our cordial relations with France to hear the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs inveigh against the foreign policy of our ally; but I said I thought, at the same time, that if there were any place where France and England had a common object, and should have a common course of policy, it was America; notwithstanding which, I regretted to add, word had reached my ears that there was the same want of accord between the representatives of the two Governments there which we find in other places. I did not say much on the subject; it was a delicate one. But I said that there was a sort of constant management, an attempt to obtain rival influence, which, considering that they were accredited to the President of a Republic, and were in direct communication with the Minister of a Republic, seemed to me quite out of place, and more in keeping with the intrigues round the capricious tyrant of a Divan. I said that; I could have said a great deal more. I refer to a past debate, with the permission of the House, because this is a personal matter. The noble Lord, when he replied, contradicted me on that head in terms which, allow me to say, were neither social nor Parliamentary. [Laughter.] The noble Lord said the statement was false. Well, I did not interfere at the moment, because, to tell the exact truth, I really was so pleased to see the noble Lord at the end of a long debate disporting himself with so much vigor, [great laughter and cheering,] that I could not bring myself to interrupt him by an interference, which would not have been angry, but which would have been serious. But I also thought probably this House would believe that one filling, however unworthily, the position which I now occupy, would not have made a random statement on such a subject. [Cheers.] I knew the matter would keep, and therefore, being here again, I must tell the noble Lord that I believe the statement that I made was most accurate, and although, from its particular character, it is not capable at this moment of mathematical proof, before very long, perhaps, there may be even on the table of this House, but certainly in a form scarcely less authentic, sufficient proof of that statement.

Lord Palmerston replied:

He (Disraeli) stated on a former evening that Washington was the scene of intrigue between the English Minister and the French Minister; that they were undermining each other by their intrigues. I denied that when the right honorable gentleman made the statement, and I repeat the denial now. [Cheers.] Every one who knows Lord Lyons knows that a man like him, so honorable and straightforward in his dealings, would be incapable of intriguing and plotting against his colleague. [Hear, hear.] I have not the pleasure of knowing M. Mercier personally; but I have watched his progress through the many diplomatic missions which he has fulfilled, and I believe him to be a man as incapable as Lord Lyons himself of doing anything which he and his Government could not manfully avow. [Hear, hear.] Therefore, I must again assure the right honorable gentleman that he has been totally misinformed, with regard to the assertion which he has made. At the same time, there are persons who, by the extreme simplicity of their character—[laughter and cheers]—are led away—are induced to believe easily and hastily that which is told to them by individuals whom they suppose to be possessed of accurate information. [Renewed laughter and cheers.] Whatever the right honorable gentleman may think of former assertions, I again assure him that he is completely mistaken as regards our mission and the French Mission at Washington. Lord Lyons and M. Mercier, I am happy to say, are in constant and friendly communication—neither of them has done anything without communication with the other. There has been no concealment; there has been what I may call joint action. The two Ministers have worked and cooperated almost as if representing the same Government; and they have exhibited the most perfect good faith towards each other in their negotiations with the Cabinet of Washington. [Cheers.]

THE NEW SLAVE-TRADE TREATY.

Earl Russell, in laying on the table a copy of the treaty concluded between the United States and this country for the suppression of the Slave-trade, made a few remarks which were very indistinctly heard in the gallery. He was understood to say that the present Government of the United States had shown great anxiety to adopt stringent measures for the extinction of that nefarious traffic. Their Lordships were aware that for some years past there had been great facilities afforded to persons at New-York to fit out slavers. Those slavers went afterward to Havana, and thence to the coast of Africa. Her Majesty's Government were fully informed of the names of the persons who fitted out those slavers, and they advised our Admiral and cruisers on the African coast on the subject. Owing, however, to their using the American flag, those slavers were enabled to escape from search by our cruisers, and their operations consequently could not be checked. But President Lincoln's Government had given orders for the entire suppression of the slave trade, and had also taken effectual steps to break up the practice of fitting out ships at New-York for the purpose of carrying on those trades. On occasion required, other steps would be adopted for the effectual suppression of the slave trade. The present treaty had been negotiated between Mr. Secretary Seward and Lord Lyons; and he might take this opportunity of stating that it afforded the best evidence of the sincerity of feeling and purpose for the suppression of the slave trade, which, since the election of the present President, had characterized the Government of the United States. The treaty gave extensive powers of search to the cruisers of both nations, and he had now the honor to lay it on their lordships' table.

The Bishop of Oxford took the earliest opportunity of expressing the very great gratification with which he had heard the announcement just made by the noble earl. It was a matter which, as their lordships were aware, he had long deeply at heart. He believed this was the step in the right direction which was so much needed to render our efforts for the suppression of the Slave-trade effectual. He had long felt that if we had but a sincere and honest treaty with the United States, such as the noble earl had just laid on the table, that the American flag should not cover the ill-conditioned of any nation engaged in the Slave-trade, the long services and sacrifices of this country would be effectual for its final suppression. [Hear, hear.]

Earl Stanhope, in expressing the same satisfaction which he was sure was shared in by all their lordships, had only to ask this question—whether the treaty which the noble Earl now laid on the table, was merely for a term of years, or indefinite in its extension.

Earl Russell replied that the treaty was to continue for ten years in the first instance; but it was renewable at the expiry of that term, if its renewal then be considered necessary.

Seizure of the British Steamship Bermuda.

The following is a copy of a letter from Capt. Westendorff, of the steamship *Bermuda*, to the owner in Liverpool, published in the London *Times* of the 20th ult:

PHILADELPHIA, May, 5, 1862.

Dear Sir: You will, no doubt, be astounded when you receive this, informing you of the seizure of the *Bermuda* by a Federal war-vessel. I shall give you the facts of the case as briefly as possible, and leave you to judge for yourself of the high-handed affair.

Having received instructions at Bermuda to proceed to Nassau, I left that place on the 23d ult. for the latter port. On Sunday, the 27th ult., at 4½ A.M., we made Abaco Light, bearing S.W. half S., distant not more than 18 miles; wind at the time very light from the eastward, and the vessel going along about 9½ knots. We were steering at the time directly for the Light. At about 5 A. M. we made a steamer to windward of us, and on looking at her through the glass found that she was coming down toward us. In a short time she displayed at her peak the American ensign. I immediately had ours hoisted, and, as we were drawing near the land, hauled the vessel up half a point to the southward. I was surprised in a little while to hear the booming of a gun from the steamer, but, not dreaming for a moment that they had a right or would dare board an English vessel in English waters, I kept on my course. After some time had elapsed I observed that the American steamer luffed up, and in a few moments the curling smoke gave notice of another gun—this time a shotted one. The shell came whistling over our heads, in between the mainmast and the smoke-stack. I immediately stopped the engines and waited for her. It was at this time twenty minutes to 6 o'clock, Abaco Lighthouse bearing about southwest, half south, distant, in the opinion of all on board, between seven and eight miles at most. When the steamer came up alongside of us, the officer on deck hailed and asked where we were from, and where bound. I replied, "From Bermuda, bound to Nassau." He said he would send a boat on board. When the officer came on board he demanded my papers. I showed him the register, the clearance from Bermuda, and the manifest. He said he would take them on board and show them to his captain. After a little while he returned, saying that the captain wished to see me on board. Leaving the vessel in charge of Mr. Reed, my first officer, I went on board the American steamer, which I found to be the *Mercedita*, Capt. Stellwagen. He received me in a gentlemanly manner, asking me if I were the only captain of the *Bermuda*, to which I replied "Certainly." He then wished to know how it was that we had so many military stores. I told him I took my cargo in at Liverpool. "Then," said he, "that vessel must be searched." Detaining me on board, he despatched three boats, with officers and men armed to the teeth. As soon as they got alongside the officer asked Mr. Reed if he was in command of the *Bermuda*. Mr. Reed answered, that he was, during my absence. Said the officer: "I'll relieve you of your charge." They then took entire control, put two engineers down at the engines, and placed armed sentinels at every hatch and door. The *Mercedita*, while the search was progressing—and which was done effectually, paying no respect to private papers, bills, or anything else—steamed ahead and sung out to the officer in charge to follow, she steering directly off the land, N. E. by E. This, it is evident, was done to get out of sight, and where they would not be likely to be disturbed, as they never even hauled down the English flag until three hours after they had taken charge of the vessel, and were about 30 miles from the land.

As a matter of course, when the Captain informed me that he would have to seize the ship, which was before he had received any report from the officer who was sent to conduct the search, I told him to recollect that I protested against the act as an illegal one, and should claim the protection of the British flag, to which he replied, "Oh, yes, certainly. I was sent out to look after you."

Some of the officers subsequently informed me that they had a list comprising quite a number of British steamers that they were ordered to seize wherever they might catch them, and that if we had passed the *Mercedita*, two other steamers were cruising inside of the Providence Channel and just around the port of Nassau, which would have been certain to take us; in fact, that the harbor was well blockaded.

After the search was over, the whole of my ship's crew were transferred, with their luggage, as were also our passengers, to the *Mercedita*, and a prize crew put on board the *Bermuda*. The passengers were afterwards allowed to go back on board, and proceed to this place in the vessel. The only persons of my crew who were permitted to remain on board were Mr. Reed and another officer, the steward, stewardess, the cabin-boy and myself.

At 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day both vessels got under way, and steered to the northward, the *Mercedita* leading the way. She kept company with us until the following day, at about 2 P. M., when, after a visit from Capt. Stellwagen and other officers, we were allowed to proceed alone. The behavior of the officers has been gentlemanly throughout, and Lieut. Abbott, who brought the vessel to this port, has done everything to make our time pass pleasantly.

Yesterday, (Sunday,) being permitted to go on shore, I called on Mr. Kortright, Her Majesty's Consul, to whom I related the circumstances connected with the seizure of the vessel. He requested me, as soon as we had given our depositions to the Prize Commissioners, to call at his office and note a protest, when he would communicate immediately with Lord Lyons. Having been engaged the whole of to-day before the Commissioners, I have not been enabled to see the Consul, but shall do so early to-morrow.

You will please write to me by return mail, and if you do not send an agent out, be kind enough to instruct me how I am to obtain funds wherewith to defray expenses for legal advice, &c. I am, dear Sir, respectfully, &c., C. W. WESTENDORFF.

Tone of the Press.

A FIGURATIVE FORECASTING.

From the London Times, May 19.

The Federals are working out the old metaphor, and eating up the South leaf by leaf, as a man would eat an artichoke. It is a pleasant occupation to one, not too hungry, leisurely inclined, and with plenty of time on his hands; but the artichoke is not a vegetable exactly adapted to a passenger who has but ten minutes for his dinner, and who has to make his way by the express train, which will not wait. New-Orleans was a very large leaf quietly pulled off and peaceably discussed, and now Yorktown is another, enjoyed with equal ease and comfort. To a military mind the evacuation of Yorktown will probably cause no very great astonishment. So long as the wholesome terror imposed by the *Merrimac* continued, Yorktown was a good strategic position. Directly, however, it began to be suspected that the *Merrimac* was not likely to repeat the achievement of Hampton Roads, there was a strong possibility of a fleet of ships-of-war and transports running by the river forts on the York River and the James River, and landing an army in the rear of the Confederate lines, thus cutting them off from Richmond, and putting them between two fires. Napoleon might possibly have been glad of an opportunity to annihilate, in two blows, a thus divided enemy; but it is not in accordance with what we know of Confederate tactics to seek any such dangerous opportunities. The Fabian policy has hitherto been the policy of the South. They have from the first been hoping that something might turn up. Originally they believed Europe would come in a mass to rescue King Cotton. Disappointed in that, they were convinced that the North would be divided, and then that the funds would fail. Now they are probably living partly upon the remnants of all these broken hopes, and partly upon the anticipation that the heats of Summer will melt away the hosts they cannot vanquish. Delay they think to be equal to victory, and to some extent they are doubtless right. *But it is a policy which may be carried too far, and, bit by bit, they may give up so much that they may at last have nothing very much worth fighting for.* The danger of being surrounded would, however, appear to be a sufficient strategic reason for their last achievement in abandoning their Yorktown lines.

Now the capture of Richmond would be a tremendous victory to the Federals. The numberless arms of the great invasion are stretched out over the whole land. The Mississippi may be said to be forced throughout its entire length, and wherever ships-of-war can float no Confederate force can show itself in safety. *War has been carried on upon a scale never before heard of, at a cost never before thought possible, and upon principles which to sober Europe were thought the wildest delusions.* The soldier who lived upon his pay, and spent half-a-crown out of sixpence a-day, at least had his sixpence. But here is America, turned soldier, spending on both sides a million and a half sterling a day upon an income of nothing a day, and going on joyously with no lack of credit. We did not expect this in Europe. People at a distance cannot comprehend these popular delusions. The Tulip Mania, the South Sea Bubble, the Great Darien scheme, the Vigo Bay scheme in our fathers' days, and, perhaps, the Suez Canal project in our own, are things which people not in the vortex look upon with wonder and amazement, and are astounded that they endure so long as they do. Here is this great bubble of American finance swelling and swelling before one's eyes, and we all think it must burst to-morrow. Yet it goes on. This gigantic bubble may, therefore, last for some time yet; long enough, perhaps, to take Richmond, and drive the Confederates back to some other strategical point, and even to follow them up there and disperse them. It is not the less real for the moment because we know this fabric of fairy credit to be short-lived. All the millions and hundreds of millions which we see flying about are like the sparks that fly upwards from a bouquet of fireworks; but, amid all this evanescent glory, what is real is, that Mr. Lincoln is discovered in the blaze leisurely but resolutely eating his artichoke.

But when he has sucked the last leaf, and has even daintily prepared and swallowed the core, there is yet another operation—he will have to digest it. When all military organization in the South has been dislocated, and all social and commercial organization is also broken down, when Richmond is subdued and Norfolk is taken, when Savannah has a Northern garrison, and New-Orleans is being vigorously galvanized into commercial action, when Beauregard is a name of the past, and Jefferson Davis has been dealt with that Northern statesmen lose their interest in the eavesdroppings of his coachman—when all these things have happened, then will begin the terrible nightmare caused by the necessary process of attempting to digest that delicious artichoke. Some of the Northern statesmen already profess to their friends that the thought of what must be done with the South, *when it has been conquered*, haunts them in their dreams. We hear it has already been proposed at Washington to cut this knot by ruling the conquered States as Territories, by Governors appointed by the President, and approved by the Senate, as in the case of foreign appointments. It is seven millions of the Anglo-Saxon race whom it is proposed thus to rule. What will be the numbers and the cost of the military and naval force necessary to do it? Is this what is meant by restoring the Union? If so, then the capture of New-Orleans and the occupation of Yorktown may be steps to that long-wished for end. But if Mr. Lincoln proposes to himself first to pull to pieces and eat out the sweetness of his artichoke, and then put it together again with its leaves all crisp and green, the more of those leaves he pulls off the further he seems to us to be from any chance of ever compassing his original object.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS AND EUROPEAN RECOGNITION.

From the London News, May 19.

The direct political results of this great success are, however, all-important. The possession of the Mississippi settles at once, and in the most decisive manner, some of the most vital questions at issue in the war. It altogether destroys the political position and territorial prestige of the Southern Confederacy. The claim of the revolted States to independence at home and recognition abroad, has from the first largely rested on their extent of territory, command of frontiers, and power of self-defence—in a word, on their geographical and political self-sufficiency. This plea is now destroyed. It is no longer possible to attempt any justification of the rebellion, or to urge its recognition, on this ground. The revolted States never were, as they claimed to be, a great and powerful Confederation, and they have now lost all chance of ever gaining such a position. Had they been successful in the field, had they been able to hold even one of their chosen frontiers, they might still perhaps have urged a feeble claim to be considered an independent State capable of separate government and efficient self-defence. But with the chosen frontier lines, and strongest military positions of the new State in the hands of the North, such a claim becomes irrelevant and even absurd. With the Mississippi and its tributaries at the command of the North, what chance would any Southern Government have of independent political action, what means of permanent or efficient self-defence?

AN APPRECIATIVE VIEW OF AMERICAN FINANCE.

From the London News, May 20.

The financial position of the United States, after twelve months of civil war, while it sorely puzzles our mechanical politicians, furnishes as striking a proof of the constancy of a free people, and of the true wisdom of their rulers in relying on that constancy, as their recent triumphs in the field. Four months ago, there was no way of seeming wise so easy as predicting the speedy collapse of the Federal cause from sheer want of money. The world was warned by grave authorities on this side of the ocean that Federal insolvency was imminent, and Federal ruin and repudiation near at hand. America, in her exigency, had resolved to raise four-fifths of the extraordinary charges for the war by way of a loan and one-fifth by taxation. But a community unaccustomed to draw quietly in fiscal harness was sure to kick against a load even thus comparatively light; and from the moment Treasury notes were made a legal tender national bankruptcy might be said to have begun. Vainly it was urged by those who, like ourselves, had not forgotten our own financial history, that England sixty years ago had done the like without the pressure of an equal need, and that for eighteen years the commerce and revenue of an Empire engaged in war with half the world had been carried on by means of a paper currency. With far more sincerity than that affected by the enemies of popular Government we deplored the necessity which had compelled the adoption of such measures in the present case; but recognizing their urgency, we believed in the judgment and foresight of the men who adopted them. We took for granted that they understood far better than their European censors the spirit of the nation with which they had to deal; and that, if they did not see moral and social reasons for confiding in its power and will to honor the heavy drafts on its endurance, they would never have staked the national reputation and stability on their being accepted and met. Well, what has happened? Every dollar which the Government of Washington required to borrow has been raised within the Union, promptly and at moderate rates of interest, and, as we know, every dollar has been expended nearly as fast as raised. Government securities, repayable at variously deferred periods, have been given for the vast sums so borrowed, and these securities have been made by law a legal tender. But instead of dropping to a ruinous discount, as certain reactionary prophets amongst us would have had the world anticipate, Treasury notes are actually at three per cent. premium, and United States Stock is in demand at 99 in the Money Market of New-York. There is nothing to be compared to this for grandeur in the annals of European finance. In the midst of a terrific struggle, in which every energy and resource of the country is needed, with an army of 700,000 men to raise, pay, feed, discipline, and equip at the excessive cost which, proverbially, attends urgency; and with a numerous flotilla of gunboats and iron-clad vessels-of-war to construct and arm, excise duties reaching every article of comfort or luxury have been imposed without a murmur of discontent, and public credit continues to be unfalteringly sustained at a figure which the Exchequers of Monarchy seldom hope to attain.

A Letter from Garibaldi.

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir: It is to my knowledge that Italian arms have fallen into Turkish hands. I am assured that the transport of these arms has been escorted by English vessels from Galatz to the place where they were delivered over to the Mussulman Government, which is said to be disposed to give them back again, should the English Government not object to it.

Generous and free England can surely not allow that their own Government should be the cause of those arms remaining any longer in the possession of the Turk. I appeal, therefore, to your justice and courtesy to publish this letter, in order that the matter may call forth an interpellation in Parliament. I thank you, and send you the expression of my gratitude in anticipation of your favor.

Tarscore, May 13, 1862. G. GARIBALDI.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.

THE ANNUAL REPORT—FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE ROAD IN A SATISFACTORY CONDITION—HARMONIOUS RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTORS—HONORS TO THE DEPARTED—SOCIAL AMENITIES, ETC., ETC.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company took place at the new shops in East Newark yesterday morning. There were about two hundred stockholders and their friends present. Hon. Walter Rutherford presided, and Messrs. H. T. Southmayd and N. M. Halsted acted as Secretaries. Among the gentlemen of note present were Hon. Nehemiah Perry, Hon. D. S. Gregory, Col. Kean, of Elizabeth; E. Y. Rogers, of Rahway; John Black, of Burlington; N. Thorp, of Rahway; L. A. Smith, of Newark; J. McDonald, of Newark, and many others of note in the State.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by Mr. H. J. Southmayd, and adopted.

The annual report was read by the Secretary and General Superintendent, Mr. F. Wolcott Jackson. The following is a brief abstract of the document:

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The Company has been organized just thirty years. During the past year three of the Directors have been removed by death. Nearly three million of passengers was carried without loss of life or limb to any in the cars. The total number of passengers transported since the road was built is upwards of 39,000,000. The gross receipts of the past year were $121,114 42 less than the year previous, and the expenses $30,374 83 less, showing a decrease in the net earnings of $91,739 59. The ratio of expenses to earnings is increased this year, owing to a withdrawal of the business of connecting roads—the New-York and Erie and Hackensack—the income from which was earned with a less proportionate increase of expense. Though the road carried last year one-fifth less passengers and one-seventh less tons of freight, the number of miles run for their accommodation was only one-fifteenth less. The total amount required for increased dividends was $64,770, and for increased tax on capital paid the State of New-Jersey, $2,744 25. The total amount paid the State of New-Jersey for the year was $46,189 89. Notwithstanding this, there were added to the profit and loss account, after paying a dividend of 10 per cent., $61,102 72. The surplus earnings, on the 1st of January last, were $323,256 38. The expenses per mile for 1861 is 84 cents—a fraction less than for 1860.

The prospects for this year are much improved, the amount received being $18,154 31 in excess of last year, and a slight increase over that of the corresponding period of any previous year. In 1860 the receipts were $270,762 25, in 1861 $262,852 12, and in 1862 $271,006 43. The expenses for the same period are slightly decreased as compared with last year.

The total funded debt of the Company is now $628,000. The office in New-York has been removed to No. 2 Nassau-street, corner of Wall.

The equipments and facilities of the road being sufficient to accommodate the diminished business, but few additional permanent improvements were commenced during the year.

There are now in use, or undergoing repairs, 22 locomotives, 85 passenger cars, and 151 freight and service cars.

The Jersey City Locomotive Works are now building for the Company a powerful anthracite coal-burning engine, to be on the road during the present month, to be called "A. L. Dennis," after one of the Directors, and a contract is made with the same parties for another engine, if desired, to be placed on the road about the 1st of January.

So great has been the saving in the expense of fuel by the use of coal, as compared with wood, that it is the intention of the Company in future to order only engines consuming coal, and as improvements have been made in the construction of coal-burning engines, it is now deemed better to use anthracite coal than the bituminous.

The shops at East Newark, from their convenience and the improved machinery with which they are fitted up, will considerably reduce the expense required to keep the cars in order.

The machine and smith shops still remain at Jersey City, their removal to East Newark, according to the recommendation of the stockholders, having been delayed on account of the unsettled state of affairs during the present year.

The road is reported in excellent condition, and the business has been much facilitated by an arrangement with the American Telegraph Company, securing a single wire, with batteries, and an office at each station, greatly aiding the regulation of trains, dispatch of extra engines, &c.

The facility with which troops have been forwarded without interfering with the regular trains, is noticed, and the report, on this point, further says:

The impression that we have received a large profit from this service is erroneous. The business is done at a much increased cost, the trains doubling the road one way empty, generally delayed a long time after orders to be in readiness are given, and the cars always more or less injured, while the fare received for the same is only two-thirds of the regular fare for one way.

Our Company, in common with its connections, have from the first tendered all our resources to Government, at prices as low and in some instances lower than the tariff of rates adopted by Government and furnished to us.

Our resources, if all taken for the transportation of troops, our regular business entirely set aside for the time, would enable us to transport 10,000 men over our road in one day, and in connection with other roads under the control of the present Companies between New-York and Philadelphia, cars could be furnished to transport an army of 50,000 men with their equipments in twenty-four hours.

We have six ferryboats, all in good order. The splendid ferry-boat *J. P. Jackson* having been sold to the Government, and doing service with Commodore Porter's Mortar Fleet, it will be necessary to replace her with a new boat.

The lease of a ferry from Jersey City to the foot of Desbrosses-street, New-York, (the Company having long since obtained property at that point for this purpose,) was purchased at a public sale from the City of New-York, and thereby secured to the Company for ten years. It is expected that a ferry will be in operation between these points early in July.

The legal difficulties having been removed, the way is now clear for the erection of the bridge over the Passiac River at Commercial Dock, Newark, straightening the route at that point, as soon as necessary.

Arrangements are in progress to shorten the time of transit from New-York to Washington, and for the greater accommodation of passengers.

The report closes with a frank tribute to the courtesy and efficiency of the employes of the Company,

Hon. D. S. Gregory briefly called attention to the labor of the gentlemen who had made up the report, and, with that explanation, the report was unanimously accepted.

On motion of Dr. L. A. Smith, the same Committee was appointed to examine the report, substituting Ezra Nye and John Kean in place of Geo. R. Chetwood and Martin Howell.

The Stockholders then proceeded to an election of Directors—Messrs. C. S. Mackney, Peter S. Duryee and Cornelius Baker acting as Inspectors.

While the ballots were being cast, on motion of Hon. Nehemiah Perry, the resolutions which had been passed by the Board of Directors in view of the death of General Superintendent Jackson and Directors Chetwood and Acken were read, and unanimously approved by the Stockholders.

A motion of Hon. Mr. Black, that the yearly meetings of the Company should be always held at East Newark, was sent to the Board of Directors, with power, at the suggestion of Mayor Rogers, of Rahway, and Mr. Perry.

Gen. John S. Darcy, the venerable President of the road, then made a feeling address, speaking in terms of the highest praise of the Superintendent and two Directors of the Company recently deceased. He concluded with a high compliment to the present Secretary and Superintendent, Mr. F. Wolcott Jackson.

Hon. D. S. Gregory followed in a similar address. He presented a paper, compiled at his request from the archives of the Company, showing the name and term of service of all the officers and Directors, from the commencement of the Company down to the present day. The list is remarkably illustrative of the long terms of service and great harmony which has always characterized the Company.

The Tellers subsequently announced the following as the Directors for the ensuing year, elected unanimously by the votes of 46,158 shares of the stock represented in the meeting, viz.; John S. Darcy, Dudley S. Gregory, Henry R. Remsen, Hamilton Fish, Geo. R. Chetwood, A. O. Zabriskie, Wm. Whitney, Alfred L. Dennis, Martin A. Howell.

The only alterations in the Board are to fill vacancies occasioned by death.

Business dispatched, the company sat down to a plentiful collation, supplied by the immortal Downing, which received full justice, and was none the less quiet and orderly because it was conducted on strictly temperance principles.

New-York Historical Society.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY—A PAPER ON THE BATTLE OF BENNINGTON—OBITUARY NOTICES OF DR. JARVIS AND DR. BETHUNE—MR. BANCROFT'S TRIBUTE TO DR. BETHUNE.

A regular meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held on Tuesday evening, Hon. Luther Bradish in the Chair.

The Librarian acknowledged the receipt of various works donated to the Society. Among other gifts were the famous Judas letter of Gen. Jackson, and interesting manuscripts of ancient date, captured in a deserted house at Yorktown. The latter were presented by Lieut. Sutherland, of Company I, First Long Island Volunteers. Ex-Postmaster W. B. Taylor presented a large collection of envelopes illustrative of the existing war.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. Dawson, who chose for his subject "The Battle of Bennington." He alluded to the critical situation of the National cause in 1776, with Gen. Howe reinforced on the Chesapeake, Sir Henry Clinton in New-York, and Burgoyne pressing down from Canada, intending, by the Valley of the Mohawk and Hudson, to join Clinton. Burgoyne's troops numbered 8,000, of which 4,000 were British artillerists, and 400 Indians. They had also about 140 cannon, of various calibre. It was not part of the general plan for Burgoyne to deviate to New-England. His army was organized at Cumberland Point, about June 20, 1777. The truth is that Burgoyne dared not carry out his original plan, knowing that defeat was certain, should he proceed immediately through New-York. He had at first no intention to be diverted into New-England, except as a feint. He moved from the head of Lake Champlain with all possible dispatch, occupying Fort Edward, on the Hudson, from July 29, to Aug. 14, 1777. His supplies were very tardy in coming forward. It became necessary for him to procure supplies, if possible, from the Americans. The prosperous fields of Vermont afforded precisely the desired locale for his operations, and urged from various sources, while concealing his real design and plan of the campaign, consented. The Expedition numbered, according to Burgoyne's reports, about five hundred, but was really composed of more men. New-Hampshire, alive to the dangers of her sister State, organized a force of three regiments, under Gen. Starke, who proceeded to Bennington, where he was Aug. 9. Burgoyne was at Fort Edward, Miller seven miles below, and Lieut.-Col. Baum in his front. The expedition commanded by the latter had two sets of instructions, one open and public, but the other verbal and private, and comprising the real object of the expedition—the capture of the stores at Bennington—so cautious was Gen. Burgoyne to conceal his purpose. At 4 o'clock in the morning of the 13th of August, Col. Baum and his expedition moved, and after frightening all the people on the way, and meeting with no opposition, proceeded hastily toward Bennington. Col. Baum sent dispatches to Burgoyne, reporting that his success would be easy—so confident was he that the "rebels" would flee at his approach. But, when he found how strong Gen. Stark was in men and position he sent for reinforcements. These, however, did not reach him, and thus the stores were saved, and Gen. Stark was enabled to strike a heavy blow at the army of Burgoyne, already severely punished by Gen. Schuyler. The paper gave a very full description of the defences adopted by Lieut.-Col. Baum, the disposition of Gen. Stark's forces on the memorable day of the 15th, and of the defeat of Lieut.-Col. Baum and his tardy reinforcements, with a loss of about half their numbers.

Mr. Folsom, after complimenting Mr. Dawson on his paper, and stating that it had been already read and highly praised by the Historical Society of Vermont, moved the usual complimentary vote, which was carried.

Judge Bonney, from the Obituary Committee, presented appropriate resolutions, in view of the death of an esteemed member of the Society, Dr. N. S. Jarvis. He paid a deserved tribute to the memory of Dr. Jarvis, as a physician, a man, and member of the Society, honored in his profession, and ever mindful of the claims of history. The resolutions, in the customary form, were adopted unanimously.

Dr. Osgood presented appropriate resolutions in view of the death of Rev. Dr. G. W. Bethune. At the request of the Executive Committee, Dr. Osgood delivered an eulogy upon the deceased. Dr. Osgood spoke with eloquence and feeling, speaking of Dr. Bethune in terms of high encomium.

Rev. Dr. Dewitt followed in pleasing reminiscences of Dr. Bethune, and likewise delivered a glowing eulogy.

Mr. George Bancroft said: I regret that our venerable friend stopped short of the delineations which he was about to give us. For myself, I lost in Dr. Bethune one of my earliest and my dearest personal friends. I can bear testimony at all times to that large charity of his, which, combined as it was with most entire devotedness to his convictions of the truth, was as large as humanity itself. I can bear testimony also to his scholarship. Learned as he was in theology, he was one of the best classical scholars among us—one of the most devoted to *Belles Lettres*, and most familiar with all that was mind-elevating and instructing. I can bear testimony to his eloquence on all public occasions, and to his fidelity to every public trust which he took upon him. I speak of that trust to which he was most sincerely and most conscientiously devoted. He was also large and genial in his hospitality, and in everything that belongs to social life. So that "take him all in all," whether it be for his convictions, his broad charity and great kindness, his large and cultivated scholarship, profound acquaintance with theology, and eloquence that was always ready for the service of his country and his God, I can say that we who knew him, are not likely to look upon his like again. [Applause.]

Our Customs Revenue.

BUSINESS OF THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE—RECEIPTS OF THE FISCAL YEAR—LARGELY INCREASED RECEIPTS SINCE JAN. 1—PROSPECTIVE REVENUE.

A month of considerable activity at the Custom-house has just closed. The receipts for May, like those of the few months preceding, give promise of a large revenue for the year. Toward the latter part of the month the receipts were somewhat smaller than before, and symptoms of a decline in importations were apparent. The receipts at this season of the year are usually lighter than at other seasons—the importations being smaller on the near approach of Summer, and the market being in a measure supplied by the goods already imported and placed in bond. The goods now imported are principally dry goods, hides, coffee, sugar and tea—the revenue being in a great measure derived therefrom.

Of the article of hides alone, some $600,000 worth are now monthly imported, which under the present Tariff yields but $60,000 to the Government, the rate imposed being ten per centum ad valorem. The tax bill imposes a pretty heavy tax on domestic leather, and no doubt the rate of duty on imported hides will be raised to correspond. But very few foreign articles pay so small a duty as that levied on hides. They could easily be made to yield a much larger sum than at present.

The Sub-Treasury returns for the month of May show that the receipts for Customs amounted to $4,716,354 68, a sum larger than that received during any month of the present year. The present month will close the fiscal year. From the data in our possession a correct estimate may be formed relative to the Customs receipts for the year throughout the country. The following table exhibits the monthly receipts since last June, in detail:

July, 1861	$2,069,590 86	Jan., 1862	$3,351,657 22
Aug., 1861	1,558,824 11	Feb., 1862	3,565,063 83
Sept., 1861	1,642,382 43	March, 1862	4,281,775 13
Oct., 1861	1,672,616 84	April, 1862	4,147,351 00
Nov., 1861	1,851,384 73	May, 1862	4,716,354 68
Dec., 1861	2,334,847 38	June, 1862, say	4,000,000 00
Total for the year			$35,191,848 21

In the debate in the Senate on the Tax Bill, Senator Simmons stated that the customs receipts at the Port of New-York amounted to five-eighths of the customs receipts of the country. This fact he had ascertained by careful personal investigation. Taking this as a basis of calculation, we find that the receipts this year will have been $56,306,957 12.

From the table above, it will be seen that the monthly receipts have shown a constant increase since July, 1861, not, in a single instance, having been less one month than in the month preceding. It will be seen, too, that since the opening of the present year they have been unusually large. If our estimate of the receipts for the current month be correct, (and the figures for the months of March, April and May seem to justify it,) the income at this port for the year which will end Dec. 31 will probably be about $48,000,000, or in the whole country nearly $77,000,000. This can be, perhaps, increased to $100,000,000, by judiciously raising the tariff.

These figures and estimates are of value at the present time, when the attention of Congress and the people is directed to the ways and means of carrying on the war and of paying the debts we have and will incur in its prosecution. Some comment was excited by the statement of Senator Simmons, that the revenue from duties would reach $100,000,000 in the coming year. We think the facts we have given justify this estimate.

Barnum's Baby Show.

PRIZES AWARDED TO ALL SORTS AND KINDS.

The infantile display at the Museum has achieved a success. In spite of the tremendous fall of rain yesterday, the inhabitants of this and the adjacent cities literally flocked to see the babies. The little ones were obliged by their contract to be there rain or shine, and many a poor youngster took his seat upon the platform with dampened socks, saturated jacket, wet trousers and soaking shoes. The premium babies were in high spirits, as were their parents, who, male and female, were in constant attendance all day long.

At 1½ Mr. Barnum rang a huge bell in the outer hall and called the crowd to him, when he announced, in addition to the first batch of premiums, the following and last list:

The child No. 15, George Augustus Magraff, 4½ years old, took the $100 prize, as the finest child on exhibition.

No. 5—Samuel Chas. Harrison, 4½ years old, took the $50 prize, as the finest specimen

stated that he was 21 years of age, born in Ireland, and resided in Liverpool. As to the question of his guilt, he stated that he was advised by his counsel to say nothing. It transpired during the progress of the investigation that the deceased knew that WILLIAMS was drunk, when the latter came aboard the ship; that when he did not obey the orders which were given by PEARSON, the latter struck him three or four times, and then turned around to the bystanders and said, "During all my experience on a ship, I have never before struck a man." Shortly after this the accused told one of his shipmates that he should "put a knife into PEARSON the first chance he had."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN OLD GAME REVIVED.—A man named HENRY CASS, was brought before Justice STEERS yesterday, charged with swindling SARAH ANN CONNOLLY out of the price of nine pieces of French calico. Mrs. CONNOLLY has a fancy store at No. 394 Fourth-avenue. In February last, the accused went to complainant's store, and bought the calico in question. He directed that the goods be sent to his office in Broadway, and he would then pay for them. A messenger was accordingly sent to the designated No. with the bundle. CASS met the man at the door, took the goods from him, and said that his wife wished as much more of the same article; he therefore directed that it be brought to him immediately, when he would pay for all at the same time. The messenger did as requested, but of course the accused was missing when he returned to the appointed place, and nothing more was seen of him until yesterday. He was committed in default of $500 bail.

JEWISH FESTIVITIES.—The Jewish residents of this City are passing through one of their most festal seasons. In commemoration of the "grand and awful time," when Jehovah, appearing to Moses on Mount Sinai, gave to him, for them, the Ten Commandments, revealing to his people the Law from the midst of thunders and lightnings, they now consecrate two days to the praise of the God of Jacob, who at that time appointed and constituted them his chosen and peculiar people. The Jewish Synagogues are beautifully decorated with floral tributes of thanksgiving, and the religious services, as well as the domestic observances, are characterized by great cheerfulness and the heartiest gratitude.

CITY POSTAL DELIVERY.—There is a screw loose somewhere in the City Delivery Department. For instance, on Monday we mailed in the box at the TIMES Office, at 12½ P. M., a note addressed to a party in West Thirty-fourth-street. The note was delivered on Tuesday afternoon. The recent arrangements of Postmaster WAKEMAN promised better things than this, and we have no doubt that if the attention of the carriers is called to the importance of obeying these regulations, we should have, not only a more perfect system, but one that would be of some service.

CHILDREN FOR WESTERN HOMES.—On Tuesday afternoon, the Children's Aid Society, whose labors for the poor children of the City knows no cessation, sent away, under the charge of Mr. C. C. TRACY, for homes in the West, a company of thirty boys and girls. They were well dressed, fine looking little ones and very happy. Messrs. WALDUCK & SON bountifully filled their provision basket with good things. It is not the first time they have received an ample supply of nice cakes from the same generous source.

FIRE APPEAL ELECTION.—The election of a Fire Appeal Commissioner in the place of the somewhat erratic B. F. PENTZ, will take place on the 10th inst. The liveliest interest is taken in this election by the members of the Department, and much anxiety is felt by the true friends of the Fire Department to get a good man in the place. Messrs. RALPH TREMBLAY, for many years connected with Adams & Co.'s Express, and HORATIO PARKER, are the prominent candidates for the position.

FATALLY POISONED.—HEMON A. MERTEN, a German, aged 33 years, died at his residence, No. 49 Delancey-street, yesterday, from the effects of an overdose of laudanum. The deceased had been in the habitual use of that drug for the last three years, up to three months ago, when he broke off entirely. Yesterday he took about the same quantity that he had been in the habit of doing; and the result was death a few hours afterward.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, FREDERIC MICHAELI was tried for assault and battery and acquitted. PATRICK CONNELL pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months. WM. MULLAR was put on trial, charged with keeping a disorderly house in Delancey-street, but the case was not concluded at the adjournment of the Court.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE HOSPITAL SHIP.—The hospital ship *Florence Nightingale* was towed down to the Lower Bay yesterday, where she will remain at anchor during the Summer, for the reception of patients who may arrive at this port, sick from contagious diseases.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

A regular meeting of this Board was held last evening, President CROOKE in the Chair. The Teachers' Committee reported the following changes in the different schools during the last month;

Resignations—No. 15, Miss A. E. Boynton; No. 22, Miss H. N. Vernider, Miss H. J. Strickland; No. 24, Miss E. M. Golding; No. 25, Miss Kennedy; No. 6, David Syme; No. 19, Miss Kate E. Slack.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 15, Miss E.C. Cornell in place of Miss Boynton.
No. 15, Miss C. Lane in place of Miss Ferinder.
No. 23, Miss Mary Pickering from Primary to Grammar Department.
No. 23, Miss E. F. Bulkley in place of Miss Pickering.
No. 24, Miss H. A. Evans in place of Miss Golding.
No. 24, Miss C. Benson in place of Miss Evans.
No. 24, Miss J. E. Nesbitt in place of Miss Benson.
No. 25, Miss L. L. French in place of Miss Kennedy.
No. 25, Miss M. A. Knaebel in place of Miss French.
No. 25, Miss E. Jackson in place of Miss Knaebel.
No. 25, Miss A. Robbins in place of Miss A. Jackson

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 3, Miss Ada Lindlay to be Third Assistant in Primary Department.
No. 3, Miss Anna Suydam in place of Miss Searles.
No. 22, Miss Emily J. Fish in place of Miss Baker.
No. 15, Miss Sarah Bryant in place of Miss Cornell.
No. 15, Miss Sarah J. Blackley in place of Miss Lane.
No. 23, Miss S. J. McMasters in place of Miss Bulkley.
No. 24, Miss E. Elliott in place of Miss Nesbitt.
No. 25, Miss Emma Mott in place of Miss Rollings.
No. 23, Miss Viola Rich, additional Teacher in Primary Department.
No. 21, Miss Anna Unger, in Primary Department.
No. 19, Miss Mary E. Moore in place of Miss Stark.
No. 6, Miss Searles in place of Miss Henry.
No. 21, Miss C. Williams, in Primary Department.

The Board passed a pleasant hour in discussing local matters of minor importance, and then adjourned for one month.

The Financial Estimate for 1863.

A meeting of the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors was held on Tuesday, to consider the appropriations necessary for carrying on the City Government for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of January next. Mayor KALBFLEISCH occupied the chair, and presented the following statement:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the provisions of the Charter, I beg leave to lay before your honorable body a statement of the sums required to be raised to defray the expenses of the City Government for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of January next. On comparison with the statement as adopted by you the preceding year, little or no difference will be found to exist in the amount necessary for the support of Common Schools, and but a small reduction is made on the amount of money necessary for Police purposes. The amount of City bonds falling due, and the amount of interest to be paid on the City debt exceeds in amount those of the previous year by a small sum. But your honorable body will perceive that a large reduction is effected in the remaining items of City expenditures. To enable us to confirm this reduction, rigid economy and a strict and careful scrutiny in contracting liabilities will have to be constantly exercised. The recent amendments very properly made to the charter will materially contribute to aid us in this matter. No inconsiderable amount of the money raised for the current year will be saved and rendered available for the next. In some of the Wards the balance remaining in the Treasury of the money raised for cleaning streets and repairing wells and pumps for the current year will not only be amply sufficient for that purpose, but will suffice for the whole ensuing year. This will not, however, be the case in all the Wards, in some instances where very large amounts have been appropriated, scarcely enough remains to meet the claims of the new contractors which will accrue during the balance of the present fiscal year, although their contracts are based on much lower rates than those heretofore paid for the same service. The difference arises from the fact that several of the accounts were deficient on the 1st of January last, and that very large amounts have been paid during the past four months of this year. The expenses of the Fire Department have, owing to various circumstances, been heretofore very large, and the limit now placed by the Charter upon the amount of expenditure for this branch of the city service will be ample and in excess of the amount necessary for the purpose for the ensuing fiscal year. The present salary account, at rates now paid, will be slightly deficient. I have considered this in making up my present estimate; the amount necessary to pay the salaries of nineteen aldermen, at the rate of $500 each, as provided in the charter, has been added. The reduction in the number of officers, and the abolition of some offices now existing, will, however, more than counterbalance this. I have left all further reductions to the judgment and discretion of your honorable body. Experience has proved that lighting the streets the whole night does not yield advantages commensurate with its cost. I have therefore deemed it best, until more favorable times, to return to the former mode of limiting the number of hours, and have made my estimate in accordance therewith.

The aggregate amount of money to be raised for all city purposes will be $851,671 34, or $213,819 91 less than the amount raised last year, when it was $1,065,491 25—thus saving an amount fully equal to the interest for one year at 7 per cent. on $3,000,000. This, I trust, will be gratifying to your honorable body and cannot fail to be so to the tax-payers at large. The burdens which will have to be imposed upon the people by County, State and National Legislatures in consequence of the war, must, indeed, of necessity be heavy, and should induce every one to use all the means in his power to aid in reducing the same; to this end all my energies will unceasingly be directed and I confidently anticipate your earnest and cordial support in the matter.

Respectfully submitted,
MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor.

TO BE RAISED BY GENERAL TAX.

For principal of City Bonds	$149,112 75
For interest on City Bonds	160,886 84
For principal of certificates	994 13
For interest on certificates	8,377 62
For salaries	95,500 00
For Police purposes	220,200 00
For school purposes	165,450 00
For lighting streets	110,000 00
For general purposes	71,700 00
For Fire Department purposes	48,300 00
Total	$970,521 34
Less City revenue	136,000 00
Balance	$834,521 34

To be raised in the several Wards for cleaning streets and repairing wells and pumps:

1st Ward	$1,300	11th Ward	$1,000
2d Ward	1,800	12th Ward	500
3d Ward	1,800	13th Ward	3,000
4th Ward	1,200	14th Ward	1,200
5th Ward	1,650	15th Ward	700
6th Ward	None needed.	16th Ward	800
7th Ward	None needed.	17th Ward	None needed.
8th Ward	None needed.	18th Ward	100
9th Ward	1,000	19th Ward	300
10th Ward	1,100		
Total			$17,150

The communication was referred to a Committee of Ten, for consideration and report.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held last evening in the County Jail, President CROOKE in the Chair. The Penitentiary Committee reported on the recent explosion at the Flatbush Almshouse, by which several lives were lost, that the accident was owing to an improper construction of the boiler, so that the flues could not be properly cleaned, and that this defect was being remedied under direction of the Superintendents of the Poor. The report was adopted and placed on file. A communication was received from the Commissioners of Excise showing that they had granted 1,214 licenses during the year ending May 1, and that the total receipts amounted to $36,420. Referred to the Committee on Accounts. The Committee on Accounts reported that the Sixth Monthly Report of the Commissioners of the Volunteer Relief Fund was correct, and the same was placed on file. The members amused themselves for a couple of hours by voting for a Keeper of the Penitentiary, made vacant by the resignation of HIRAM HELMES, but with arriving at any result. After the transaction of some routine business the Board adjourned for two weeks.

BROOKLYN CITY DIRECTORY.—The Brooklyn City Directory for 1862-3, published by J. LAIN & Co., has just been issued. It contains several thousand more names than any previous Brooklyn Directory—a result which the publishers justly attribute, not to any marked increase in the population of the city during the past year, but to greater vigilance on the part of the canvassers. It is a source of great inconvenience to the citizens of Brooklyn, and one of which the compilers of the Directory justly complain, that many of the streets are irregularly and confusedly numbered, and in several instances two or more streets are allowed to bear the same name. The Legislature has long since empowered the Common Council to remedy this defect, but they have thus far neglected to do it. Aside from the imperfection arising from this cause, the present Directory appears to be all that could be required, and to the Brooklynites, as well as others having business there, it is well worth the low price of $2, for which it is sold.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Brooklyn Horticultural Society is making extensive arrangements for their next exhibition of fruits, plants, vegetables and flowers, which is to take place at the Academy of Music on the 18th and 19th inst., on which occasion one gentleman will have on exhibition over one hundred varieties of strawberries. The Society has also commenced arrangements for the Fall exhibition, to take place during the third week of September. On this occasion, it is expected that the Horticultural Society, Artists' Association and Philharmonic Society, will unite, and that the whole Academy of Music will be thrown open.

SENTENCED.—JAMES MCCLUSKY, recently convicted in the Kings County Court of Sessions for rape and upon another indictment for robbery, was yesterday sentenced to ten years imprisonment for the first-named offence, and ten years for the latter. He will have arrived at the age of discretion before his term of imprisonment expires.

SUICIDE OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—A man, whose name is unknown, leaped from the South Ferry boat *Pacific* into the East River, and was drowned, on Tuesday night last. His hat can be seen at the ferry-house, New-York side.

CIRCUIT COURT—Calendar for this day, Nos. 49, 55, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81. CITY COURT—Nos. 3, 8, 26, 14, 51, 52, 55.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 261, 165½, 263, 275, 276, 282, 296, 298, 299, 300, 302, 305, 311, 313, 314, 316, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2111, 2113, 1723, 173, 2123, 2197, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231. *Part II.*—Nos. 2246, 2248, 2250, 2252—added to Wednesday's Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2329, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367. *Part II.*—Nos. 120, 2262, 1840, 978, 1856, 1854, 488, 2184, 658, 3556, 1880, 148.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 452, 1100, 1009, 1092, 1094, 410, 955, 736, 1058, 780, 105, 462, 466, 468, 470. *Part II.*—Nos. 1120, 444, 365, 1125, 750, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1136½, 1137, 1138, 1139.

Highly Important Sewing-Machine Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Orlando B. Potter et al. vs. *Abraham Fuller.*—This case came up on a motion for a preliminary injunction. The motion was argued at great length some time ago, and Judge SMALLEY now rendered his decision on the motion, in substance as follows:

This bill is predicated upon two reissued patents issued to A. B. Wilson, one dated Jan. 22, 1856, and one dated Dec. 9, 1856. The rights under these patents have all passed to the orators, and their title is not denied. The bill, among other things, sets out that there have been decisions in the United States Circuit Courts in this District, in Connecticut, in Massachusetts and in Pennsylvania, in suits brought upon these patents, in all of which the patents were sustained, and the defences set up by the various defendants in those suits were overruled, and perpetual injunctions were ordered to issue against them. It also sets up that the defendant is infringing the rights secured to the plaintiffs under these patents, and prays for an injunction and an accounting. Attached to the bill, are the affidavits of four machinists and experts, who testify that the defendant is and has been for some time vending sewing-machines similar in principle and operation to those described in the said reissued patents. The orators, therefore, make out a strong case in favor of the issuing an injunction, and unless it is defeated by the evidence and exhibits of the defendant, an injunction must issue.

The defendant resists the complainant's application for an injunction on four grounds:

First—He claims that it is not a case, at any rate, for a preliminary injunction, whatever might be done on final hearing, because, he says—

1. It will produce irreparable injury to the defendants;

2. The plaintiffs have been guilty of laches; and

3. They have been guilty of oppressive conduct.

But it seems that the machines which the plaintiff sells are not manufactured here, but by the firm of Williams & Orvis, in Boston, Mass., and that he is merely an agent. It is difficult to see, therefore, how an injunction should produce irreparable injury to him.

Nor does he establish that the plaintiffs have been guilty of laches which should prevent them from having their rights protected.

The oppressive conduct complained of is only that the various complainants, manufacturers of sewing-machines, have set apart a certain portion of the profits of the manufacture to form a fund for the prosecution of those who infringe the patents. But inasmuch as the complainants are all of them interested in said patents, and in having their rights under them protected, the Court does not deem their contributing to the expenses of securing such protection to be oppressive, or to be any ground for refusing to them the protection to which they may be entitled.

Second.—The defendant claims that there has been no general acquiescence in the validity of these patents; that the former adjudications upon them were based upon three erroneous propositions, into which Judge Ingersoll fell when he first decided the motion granting an injunction in Potter vs. Holland, in Connecticut, to wit:

1. That the Wilson machine of 1850 was capable of producing the result claimed for it by the patentee.

2. That the feeding instrument was a combination of two elements, viz.: the feeder and presser only; whereas it is in fact a combination of three elements; and

3. That Wilson was the first person who invented any feeding instrument by which the cloth could be fed automatically, while the direction of the seam could be changed at the will of the operator, without interfering with the regularity of the feed.

And the defendant claims that these propositions are now shown to be erroneous, but that this Court, in deciding the cases of Potter vs. James G. Wilson, and others, at Cooperstown, in 1860, fell into the same errors as Judge Ingersoll, and that these errors were adopted in all the cases subsequently decided. And moreover, that these other cases in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, were collusive, and without hearing on the merits.

But Judge Ingersoll, in his opinion before referred to, speaks of the cases before him as being without collusion; there is no evidence of collusion in the other cases furnished, and certainly the cases heard and decided before Judge Nelson and myself at Cooperstown were very fully contested.

We have then these propositions, which the defendant now claims to be erroneous, first decided by Judge Ingersoll, certainly a very able patent judge, and afterwards adopted upon full hearing by Judge Nelson and myself, after full consideration, as well as by the other able Judges in other districts—and after such a weight of decision sustaining those propositions, this Court would hesitate long before it would, on a motion for a preliminary injunction, hold them to be erroneous.

The defendant also claims that William H. Johnson was the first inventor of the four-motion feed, and that the Wheeler & Wilson four-motion feed was an infringement upon his, and that this was so determined by the jury in the case of Johnson vs. Root. But this very question was before this Court in the cases heard at Cooperstown, and Judge Nelson says: "It is only necessary to read the description and examine the model of this machine, (Johnson's,) to see that the device has no resemblance to that of Wilson in this improvement in question."

Third—The defendant claims to have produced two inventions upon which he relies, as prior to Wilson's, which have not before been presented to any Court.

1. He relies upon a machine said to have been invented by Solomon B. Ellithorp, and reduced to practice in 1847, in support of which he offers to the Court the affidavits of Ellithorp and of Marsh, with exhibits and drawings.

The affidavit of Ellithorp shows that he was an apprentice to the hatter's trade at Albany, and had been experimenting on sewing machines from the year 1841; that in 1847 he perfected four machines and put them in use, one of them being used by a tailor, from whom he hoped to get some money to enable him to take out a patent; that he made specifications early in 1847, and made a machine like it before that; that he was unable to get any funds to enable him to secure a patent; that not long after, a great fire occurred in Albany, which broke up his business and destroyed the specifications, and he did nothing more about it until several years after the fire, when he found, in an old box of trumpery, one of his first drawings, from which he made a copy, and in 1858, he filed his drawings in the Patent Office, and applied for a patent, not for the feed motion, but for an alleged improvement in bobbins for sewing machines.

The affidavit of Marsh shows that he was working with a watchmaker at the time, and recollects seeing Ellithorp's drawings and a feed, and he says that the apparatus was like the one exhibited, and that he recollects twisting a brass spiral spring for Ellithorp's machine. The inquiry naturally arises, Where is that machine? It is not claimed that that, too, perished in the fire. Why is it not produced, or its loss accounted for? Where was this "box of trumpery," and why was not the drawing found before? Why did not Ellithorp make new drawings and specifications if the first were burned? And how much can Marsh's recollection be relied upon as to what this machine was like, after the lapse of fifteen years? And why did Ellithorpe apply only for a patent for an improvement in bobbins, if he was the inventor of this valuable feed motion?

It is incredible that this important invention, as detailed, should have slept from 1847 to 1861, amid all the stir which the sewing-machine controversy excited, for it was not till 1861 that this feed motion was first claimed by Ellithorp, or by others for him.

2. The defendant claims that the Batchelor machine known as the wheel-fed machine, put in use in January, 1849, and patented in May, 1849, is prior to Wilson's invention, and that this machine has not been passed upon.

But, in the first place, Batchelor's invention is said to have been completed in January, 1849, while Wilson's invention goes back to 1848, as was held by Judge Nelson, in Potter vs. Sloat.

Again, it does not appear when Batchelor's machine, of which a copy is exhibited to the Court, was first constructed. It is claimed to be described in his application for a patent of December 27, 1848. But Batchelor used various feeds for his machines—at one time sand-paper, at another time dog-fish skin, which is called his rough-surface feed; and in 1850, he made application for a patent for this latter as an improvement. He also exhibited a machine in Boston, in 1850, with this dog-fish skin rough-surface feed, and received a medal for it.

Now, if he had previously to this time invented and put into operation a machine which worked so well and so effectively as the one exhibited, it is inconceivable that he should have been exhibiting at fairs and taking medals for a machine with the dog-fish-skin rough-surface feed, and applying for a patent for that as an improvement upon his previous patent. Moreover, the Batchelor machines, one or more of them, were before this Court at the hearing at Cooperstown, and were fully considered, and there is nothing in them, therefore, which should interfere with Wilson's patent.

Fourth—The defendant claims that the machines sold by him do not infringe upon either of the complainant's patents.

But this depends upon the construction which is to be given to those patents. If the narrow view of them urged by the defendant's counsel in this case with so much ingenuity and wise criticism is to be adopted, perhaps they might not. But it seems to be conceded, and I think necessarily, that if the construction given to those patents by Judge Ingersoll in the opinion before referred to and sustained by this Court in Potter vs. Sloat, be the correct construction, then the defendant's machine does infringe upon them, and this Court would hardly deem itself justified in adopting in the decision of this motion different views from that held in the previous cases in this District by the full Bench after full argument, especially as nothing has yet been shown which satisfactorily impugns the entire correctness of those decisions.

For these reasons, therefore, I think the defendant fails to overthrow the case made out by the complainants, and an injunction must issue as prayed for in the bill.

For complainants, Mr. Gifford and Mr. Stoughton; for defendant, Mr. Blatchford and Messrs. Whiting & Washburn, of Boston.

Decision in Admiralty—Demurrage—Exceptions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Henry D. Brookman et al. vs. *Sixty Barrels, &c., of Molasses.*—This case came up on exceptions to the Commissioner's report. The suit was brought to recover an alleged balance of freight and demurrage on a charter party. The Court decided in favor of the libelants for both freight and demurrage, and referred it to a Commissioner to ascertain the amount. To his report the claimants excepted, claiming, first, that the Commisstoner had reported too large a balance of freight money due. The evidence before him was the same as that which was laid before the Court.

The second exception was as to the amount of demurrage. The voyage was from New-York to New-Orleans and back. The charter provided the charterer should be "allowed for the loading and discharging of said vessel thirty-three running days for loading at New-York and for discharging at New-Orleans in all dispatch on discharge of cargo in New-York." The vessel was ready to discharge in New-York on Nov. 22, but was not discharged until Dec. 5, and the evidence showed that three days was a reasonable time for the discharge.

The third exception was that the Commissioner should have found no freight due in this action because he had found the same due in another suit brought by the same libelants against the respondent *in personam*.

Held by the Court—That to sustain the first exception would be to reverse the decision of the Court finding the issue in favor of the libellants and ordering a reference. The Court held that something was due, and the Commissioner was bound to accept this fact, as determined by the Court, and as the proofs were left before him he could come to no other conclusion as to the amount than that set forth in his report.

That as to the demurrage on the wording of the charter party the charterer was bound to discharge the cargo in New-York within a reasonable time. That there is no delay shown on the part of the ship and that the charterer was bound for all delay beyond a reasonable time. That the rainy day claimed by the respondents as an excuse for one day's delay is not shown to have been one of the three days, and therefore cannot avail them.

That the third exception must have been disposed of by the Court on the original hearing. The other suit referred to was heard before him at the same time, and the objection of *lis pendens* should have been made then and doubtless was. If not made then it is too late now.

Exceptions overruled and decree in favor of the libelants for the amount reported due.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict. For claimants, Mr. Heath and Judge Beebe.

Rights of Non-Resident Married Women.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Mary Town vs. *Francis L. Messigh, &c.*—This was an action of replevin of goods taken from one Thomas H. Cook, at his store in Sixth-avenue, under an execution against him. Plaintiff claimed to have bought the goods of Cook through her brother and agent Ezra Town. Defendants claimed the plaintiff was a non-resident married woman, and that the sale to her was fraudulent.

Verdict for defendants.

J. W. Greene for plaintiffs. D. G. Wild and Wm. W. Niles for defendants.

Church Quarrel.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

The People ex rel. Roberts vs. *Thomas et al.*—The plaintiffs claiming to be Trustees of the Welsh Presbyterian Church, in Eleventh-street, brought this action to have the defendants removed from the position of Trustees, which it is alleged they have unlawfully usurped. The question at issue is whether certain votes cast at the election of Trustees, in March last, were legal or not.

Complaint dismissed.

E. Gilbert, for plaintiffs; Wm. Curtis Noyes, for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Sanderson and others vs. *Ryckman &c.*—Order granted.

Browning vs. *Browning.*—Motion granted.

Masters vs. *Sprague.*—Reference ordered to hear and determine.

Remsen vs. *Pelton et al.*—Judgment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Brown vs. *Ryan et al.*—Findings, etc., on file.

Before Justice Monell.

Ruthun vs. *Patten and others.*—Judgment for plaintiffs, findings, etc., on file.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 4, 1862.

$18,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	106	200	N. Y. Cen. R.	s60 89½
13,000	do	105¾	100	do	89¾
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Oreg'n		200	do	90
	War L'n, ¾ yea'ly	104	250	do	b30 90
8,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c.	Nts	100	do	b10 90
	small	105¾	2389	do	90
15,000	do	106	300	do	s30 90
1,000	City 6s 1898	87	150	do	s60 90
4,000	Ohio State 5s '65.	95	200	do	90½
10,000	Ind. St. 6s W. Ln.	94½	50	do	s5 90½
600	Ill. War Loan	98½	200	do	90¾
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90.	b30 59½	150	Erie Railway	39¼
1,000	do	59	620	do	39¼
5,000	do	s30 58⅞	900	do	39½
5,000	do	s30 58¾	100	do	b30 39¼
18,000	N. Car. St. 6s	73	230	Erie Railway Pref.	65¼
5,000	Georgia St. 7s	75½	100	do	65¾
5,000	Mo. State 6s	s30 52	1,100	do	66
21,000	do	52¼	100	do	s30 66
6,000	Mo. 6s, issued to H. & St. J. R.	61	250	do	66¼
5,000	Erie R. 3d M. B., '83	s10 98	50	do	66¾
6,000	E. R. 5th M. B.	s10 85	5	Hud. River R.	45
2,000	do	85½	150	do	46
4,000	Har. 1st M. Bds.	103	50	do	46¼
1,000	Har. 3d M. Bds.	85	60	do	46½
1,000	M. C. & P. B., Old.	104	50	do	46¾
5,000	Mich. C. & P. c. 1st M. S. F. Conv. B.	105½	47	do	47
7,000	do	105¾	250	Harlem Railroad	14¾
25,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	83	250	Harlem R. Pref.	36
1,000	M. So. S. F'd B.	98¼	375	Mich. Cen. R.	64½
1,000	do	98½	50	do	64¾
3,000	do	98	300	do	64¾
7,000	T. & Wab. 1st M.	91	100	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	26
1,500	T. & Wab. 2d M.	65½	50	Mich. S. & I. G. S.	b30 57½
7,000	do	65¾	100	do	57¾
8,000	C. & T. S. Fd Bd	96	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	b30 23
10	Bank of New York	101	100	do	23
29	Metropolitan B'k	104	18	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	119
13	Market Bank	96	216	do	120
5,000	Am. Gold	103½	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	b3 70
500	do	103¾	1200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	46
150	Del. & H. C. Co. ex div	96¾	200	do	b30 46¼
100	P. Mail St'msh'p Co.	115¾	25	do	46¾
75	do	s30. 115	50	do	46¾
5	Mil. & P. D. C. 2d pf.	64¼	200	do	b30 46½
100	Del. L. & W. R.	96	250	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	64¾
200	Buf. & State L. R.	130	50	do	b60 65
			50	do	s15 64¾
			50	do	64¼
			20	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	73½

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	105¾	350	Erie Railway Pref.	66¼
8,000	Trea. 7 3-10 ₱ c. N.	106	50	do	b30 66¾
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	59	100	Harlem Railroad	14¾
10,000	do	59¾	500	Harlem R. Pref.	36
16,000	do	b30 59¾	200	do	b60 36¾
2,000	Ill. War Loan	98¾	100	Mich. Cent. R.	b30 64¾
10,000	Ind. 6s War Loan	95	50	do	64¾
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	67	50	do	s10 64
9,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	95	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	26¾
10,000	Amer. Gold	103¾	700	do	26¾
50	Pac. Mail S. Co.	115¾	200	do	s30 26¾
88	do	115¾	50	do	b30 26¾
300	do	116	50	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	57¼
200	do	b30. 116	150	do	57¾
66	M. & P. Du C. 2d prf.	66	50	do	s30 57¾
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	91	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62¾
500	do	91¼	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	22¾
50	do	s30 91	20	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	120
100	do	91¾	50	Galena & Chic. R.	70¼
100	do	b10 91¾	100	do	70¾
150	do	91¾	200	Cleve. & Toledo R.	46¼
350	Erie Railway	39¼	100	do	s15 46
70	Hudson River R.	47	200	do	b30 46¾
50	do	s10 47	50	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	64¾
150	do	s30 47	50	do	b30 65

WEDNESDAY, June 4—P. M.

The improvement in financial confidence in Wall-street and on the Stock Exchange, this week, is strikingly manifested in the advance on the Government Securities of all classes, and the strong demand for New-York Central and other dividend paying Shares and Bonds. The market, to-day, advanced nearly or quite 1 ₱ cent. on the buoyant prices of yesterday afternoon, and it was difficult, at one time, to obtain the actual figures bid and asked at and after the Second Board, owing to the excitement among the buyers and the moderate amount of Stocks offered by sellers. The price of United States 6 ₱ cents. of 1881 is 106 ₱ cent.; of United States Treasury 7.30 ₱ cent. Bonds, 106 ₱ cent.; of New-York Central Shares, at 4 o'clock, 91½@91¾ ₱ cent.; of Erie, 39½, and Erie Preferred, 66½ ₱ cent. Next to New-York Central, on the Share list, in point of firmness of demand, is Pacific Mail, which sold for 116 ₱ cent., ex dividend, in May, and the prospect is, that the extraordinary quarterly dividends of the Company, and the increased business of the Steamship line, the price will approach 125@130 ₱ cent. before the August dividend. The New-York and Western Railway Shares followed New-York Central in the advance in prices to-day, and the general Share market was buoyant throughout the day, and firm at the close of dealings this afternoon. Hudson River Shares rose 2@2½ ₱ cent., and Harlem, Common and Preferred, 1@1¼ ₱ cent. The Westerns from ¼ to 1 ₱ cent. higher than yesterday.

Late in the afternoon the Share market was less buoyant than on the printed sales at the Second Board, and left off at a concession of ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. from the extreme prices:

N. Y. Central	91½	Galena	70
Erie	39	Illinois Central	62¾
Erie Preferred	66	Pacific	115¾
Toledo	46	Tennessees	59¾
Rock Island	64	Missouris	52½
Michigan Southern	26⅝	Treas. 7-30 ₱ cents.	106
Michigan Guarant'd	57¼	U. S. 6s, 1881	106
Michigan Central	63⅜	Gold	103½

The bidding for the City Bank Stocks to-day is generally steady:

New-York	101	American Exchange	93½
Mechanics'	100	Chatham	80
Union	101	Irving	76
America	110½	Metropolitan	104
City	118	Market	94
Phœnix	106	Shoe and Leather	100
Tradesmen's	97	Corn Exchange	96
Greenwich	125	Continental	92
Merchants' Exch.	94	St. Nicholas	90
Seventh Ward	125	Marine	101
State of New-York	91¾	Commonwealth	90
Commerce	97	Atlantic	60
Commerce scp. stk.	97¾	Park	108
Ocean	85		

The Railway Mortgages are firm and the demand quite general:

N. Y. C. sixes	100¼	N. Ind. Goshen line	99½
N. Y. C. sixes real estate	95	M. So. & N. Ia. s. f.	98
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	105	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75	94½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	106½	T. H. & A. 1sts, 7p. c.	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	106½	T. H. & Alton 2ds, sp. c. '70	85
Erie firsts, '82	109	L. C. & M. L. G. Bonds	19
Erie seconds, '64	103¼	Chi. & N. W. R.	60
Erie thirds, '63	96	Chi. & N. W. firsts	61
Erie fourths, '80	90	Chi. & N. W. seconds	23
Erie fifths, '88	85½	Chi. & N. W. int. bds	70
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	91	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	46
Hudson firsts, '69	106	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	104
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	105	Del. Lack. & W. sec's	101
Hudson thirds, '75	90½	Tol. & Wabash firsts	91
Hudson con. '67

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE POST BOY; OR, THE PRIDE OF RANK—THE ELVES—SPANISH BALLET.

WALLACK'S—CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—THE DRAGON KNIGHT—THE FELON'S DREAM—THE BOTTLE IMP.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GRAND BABY SHOW—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A rain storm of great severity prevailed yesterday and last night, and interfered seriously with the transmission of news by telegraph. Our war dispatches consequently are brief. No dispatch was received from Gen. McCLELLAN'S army yesterday. We give, however, another letter from the battle-field of the Chickahominy, dated the day after the rout of the rebels, which furnishes additional interesting details.

The rebel army, which lately skedaddled from Corinth, is being rapidly gobbled up by our pursuing forces. Gsn. HALLECK telegraphs to the War Department, under date of yesterday, that Gen. POPE, with forty thousand men, was then thirty miles south of Corinth, and pushing the enemy hard. He had already captured ten thousand prisoners and deserters, and fifteen thousand stand of arms, and thousands of the enemy were throwing away their arms to lighten their flight. Our forces had also captured nine locomotives and a number of cars, and one of the former had already been put in running order and was in use. According to the story of a farmer in the vicinity of Corinth, BEAUREGARD, when he found that his communications South had been cut off by Col. ELLIOTT, became frantic, and told his men to save themselves as best they could. Gen. HALLECK expresses himself as perfectly satisfied with the result of his strategy—it being all that he could desire.

The following is the dispatch which Gen. HALLECK sent to St. Louis, announcing the retreat of the rebels:

HEADQUARTERS, CORINTH, May 30, 1862.

We took possession of Corinth this morning—the enemy is retreating southward.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

There is no later news this morning from the Department of the Shenandoah, and whether our forces have succeeded in pressing the rebels with sufficient closeness to force them to fight, is of course unknown. It was reported at Martinsburgh yesterday, that in addition to the force under JACKSON, the rebel divisions under LONGSTREET and SMITH were also somewhere in the Valley. Their force is estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand men.

A private letter from the Mississippi flotilla, dated May 28, contains the following: "Twenty-nine refugees have just come in from a point about ten miles from Memphis, which place they left last Thursday. They came in with their shotguns and rifles, and said they were running from the conscript law and hanging. A more miserable set you never saw. They had to travel knee deep in water about twenty-four miles. FARRAGUT'S advance was at Napoleon when they left. Vicksburgh surrendered without firing the city. FARRAGUT will likely be at Memphis this week."

The Nashville *Union* continues to notice the arrival in that city of officers and privates who have become disgusted with the rebel service at Corinth, and returned to take the oath of allegiance. It gives the names of three Captains, two Lieutenants and several privates, who thus turned from the error of their ways on May 29.

The St. Louis *Evening News* states that there is a general belief throughout Kentucky that a plot has been concocted by returned soldiers from the rebel army, guerrilla bands and local Secessionists, to make a sudden and simultaneous uprising in that State, destroy the railroads, burn the bridges, and march suddenly to Lexington, Frankfort and Louisville. The guerrilla chieftain JOHN MORGAN is known to be in the State, and it is thought that he is to be the leader of the movement, aided by an advance of the rebel forces from Knoxville upon Gen. MORGAN'S National army at Cumberland Gap. There are but few National troops in Kentucky, and if such a movement as that indicated should take place, the Unionists would have to rely upon themselves to put it down.

The advance of the Kansas Brigade, which has been ordered to join Gen. HALLECK'S command, arrived at St. Louis on Friday *en route* for Pittsburgh Landing.

Gen. DIX, it will be seen by our dispatches, has entered upon his duties at Fortress Monroe, Norfolk and Portsmouth. An order from Gen. McCLELLAN directs that he shall exercise within his command the functions of Commander of Division of separate corps.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a communication was received from the Secretary of War, transmitting the instructions given to the Military Governors of Tennessee and North Carolina. A joint resolution allowing hereafter a premium of two dollars for every accepted recruit for the regular army, and allowing all soldiers to receive a month's pay in advance, was passed. The joint resolution suspending payments in the Department of the West, was passed. The Tax bill was then taken up, and debated until 7½ o'clock, when the Senate adjourned without final action on the bill.

In the House, the first matter in order was the motion of Mr. PORTER, of Indiana, to reconsider the vote by which the bill to free the slaves of rebels was rejected. After debate, the vote was reconsidered, 84 to 65. Mr. PORTER offered a substitute, and moved to put it on its passage, but objection was made. Mr. PORTER then moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report his substitute, and the motion was agreed to, 84 to 65. A bill was passed which forever debars those holding office under the rebel Government from holding office under the National Government. The House soon afterward adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad & Transportation Co., took place yesterday morning in East Newark. WALTER RUTHERFORD presided, and about two hundred stockholders and their friends were present. The annual report was then read, and exhibited the affairs of the road in a highly prosperous condition. The following Board of Directors was elected unanimously: John S. Darcy, Dudley S. Gregory, Henry R. Remsen, Hamilton Fish, Geo. R. Chetwood, A. O. Zabriskie, Wm. Whitney, Alfred N. Dennis and Martin Howell. The only changes in the Board are to fill vacancies occasioned by death.

The Board of Education last evening appropriated $18,918, for the erection of a school-house in the Twelfth Ward, and authorized the School Officers of the Seventh Ward to purchase lots Nos. 68 and 70 Monroe-street at the price of $13,500 for the erection of a school-house in that ward.

Brig.-Gen. DUMONT, in command at Nashville, Tenn., having discovered that salt, bacon, coffee, iron, leather, medicines and other articles of prime necessity to the rebels, were finding their way through the National lines, has issued an order holding to a strict accountability any person who shall attempt to take away from that city any merchandise, without a special permit.

Cotton is coming into St. Louis quite freely from certain parts of the South. One hundred and twelve bales arrived there on Friday last. On May 29 two hundred and forty-nine bales were shipped from Nashville for the North.

The prize steamer which was taken to Philadelphia a few days ago is named *Cumbria*, not *Cambria*, as reported. The crew of the steamer is now in charge of the United States Marshal, and the papers in the hands of the Prize Commissioner.

The gunboat *Ino*, Capt. CRESSY, from Cadiz May 1, *viâ* Fayal 13th, arrived at Boston on Tuesday. She has been absent several months, cruising in the Mediterranean and North Atlantic.

A curious case has just been decided in Baltimore. The schooner *Reform* and cargo were seized and libeled under the act prohibiting intercourse with the States in rebellion, and on the trial before Judge GILES, of the United States District Court, a permit was put in evidence, signed by the Secretary of the Interior, giving the schooner permission to enter certain Virginia streams to purchase cotton seed. Judge GILES held that Secretary SMITH was authorized to issue this permit under the act recently passed by Congress, appropriating a sum of money for the purchase of cotton seed, and that the schooner must therefore be released. The case will be carried up.

The repairs to the gunboat *Cincinnati*, which was sunk by the rebel rams in the engagement off Fort Pillow, have been completed at Mound City, and by this time, probably, she has rejoined the fleet. The work upon the *Eastport*, which was captured on the Tennessee River after the surrender of Fort Henry, is rapidly progressing. When completed, it is expected that she will be the most formidable vessel in the flotilla. Another boat captured from the rebels, formerly the *Alex. Robb*, now the *Lady Foote*, has been equipped for service on the Tennessee.

Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, has issued an order directing that the names of actions in which regiments from that State have recently distinguished themselves, shall be inscribed upon their respective standards. He says: "In issuing this order, the Governor congratulates the people of Pennsylvania on the fact that the Pennsylvania Volunteers have been everywhere distinguished for courage and efficiency in the field, and that of the 114 regiments now in the service of their country, not one has been found to belie the military virtue of the Commonwealth, or to dishonor her flag."

There was increased buoyancy in the Stock Market yesterday. The additional advance in the Railway Shares was 1¼@1½ ₩ cent. on New-York Central, and ¼@1 ₩ cent. on other New-York and Western roads. The Government Six Per Cents. of 1881 sold at 106 ₩ cent., the highest point yet realized since the beginning of the civil war. Gold dull at 103¼@103⅜; Exchange, 114¼@114½ ₩ cent.

The severe rain storm, yesterday, checked business materially. A good inquiry prevailed for desirable lots of Flour and Grain, at advancing prices. Cotton was a shade firmer, and in moderate request. Groceries were quiet. Provisions were less sought after, and Pork was decidedly lower. Whisky, Tobacco and Spirits Turpentine were stiffly held, but were less active. The freight engagements were heavier. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.—THEIR PART IN THE WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION.—The recent arrival from New-Orleans, of the Hon. JOHN E. BOULIGNY, will perhaps recall to the minds of some of our readers, suggestions made in these columns more than a year ago, in reference to acknowledgments due by Government to the people—to the steadfast Union men of the South. We owe them much, not for their loyalty, because that is a sacred duty, the absence of which would deserve our just indignation, but for their noble conduct and splendid example, in steadfastly enduring the trials to which their fidelity in the midst of traitors subjected them, and accepting patiently, the evil consequences to themselves of blows necessarily struck at our foes, oftimes through the bosoms of friends.

Among those who have thus suffered and endured Mr. BOULIGNY is conspicuous. During the long year of his incarceration within the limits of the fungus confederacy, we believe he has always maintained brightly beaming his patriotic devotion to the Union so basely deserted in its extremity, by the great body of Southern public men. We know that upon the reoccupation of New-Orleans by the forces of the United States, Mr. BOULIGNY was *the first man* to greet the Union commander, and to hail with unrestrained joy the return of the National banner, emblem of the power under which he was born, whose stars have ever guided his inspirations, and whose stripes foreshadow the punishment of his persecutors.

We suggested, a year ago, that our Government should not only avail itself of the services of the Union men of the South, to reassert the supremacy of the Constitution and its obligations upon all the States, but should also, in testimony of its appreciation of their patriotism, place them in such positions that their unswerving fidelity to the Union might not prove the instrumentality for their ruin and their social ostracism. Unless the Government shall take early steps to repose the local power in the hands of these faithful men, the "neutrals," anti-coercionists, semi-Secessionists, and even full-blooded fire-eaters, will again step into place, and continue to agitate the waters whose o'ertopping waves so mercilessly swept away the forms of free Government in nearly half the States of the National Union.

Such men as BOULIGNY and ANDERSON, HAMILTON and EVANS, of Texas, MAYNARD and ANDY JOHNSON, of Tennessee, and many others, who have kept their heads above the flood, or struggled quickly away from the abyss toward which it hurried, are so many living indexes of a latent Union sentiment in the South, which needs only encouragement to make itself seen and felt. If the Government shall give to these men, and such as these, position and authority to assist in the pacification of the South, upon the basis of that allegiance to the Union for which they have braved and endured so much, there can be no doubt as to the beneficial results of the policy. Thus far, Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, is the only citizen of a lately disloyal State whose services have been thus secured—probably because the fit men and the convenient opportunity for their employment, have not hitherto been present. Both now seem close at hand, and we doubt not will be availed of. It is Southern men who will wield the government in the now rebel States, after they shall have been all reclaimed; and it surely will be the policy of the National Administration, to so guide the process of reclamation as to leave in the hands of the steadfast Union men those places of power which otherwise will be speedily occupied and permanently held by their late oppressors.

Rout of Beauregard's Army—The Splendid Movement of Gen. Pope.

The question with everybody for the last four days has been, Where is BEAUREGARD'S army? Swiftly, silently, and under cover, the great host stole away from Corinth; but whither it had gone, no man could tell. The whereabouts of at least a large portion of it is at last satisfactorily settled. Gen. POPE, by one of those brilliant Napoleonic movements which have placed his name first and foremost on the roll of Western Commanders, has taken prisoner *ten thousand* of its number, has captured fifteen thousand stand of arms, and is still in pursuit of, and scattering to the winds, that fraction of it which holds together. This is the glorious news which will make the eyes of the nation glisten this morning, and which will strike terror and dismay to the hearts of the infernal Southern traitors. The vaunting and insolent chivalry of the Cotton States is routed and disgraced. The General in whom the rebels most trusted is discomfited. An army of men who swore that they would contest every inch of Southern soil till they reached the last ditch, and then and there would fight till the last of them had been hacked to pieces, has ignominiously thrown down its arms, and resigned itself to the clemency of its captors. A General whose bluster has only been equaled by his falsehoods—who, in his efforts to fire the Southern heart, has stopped at no perfidy, scrupled at no means, however atrocious—has now fled frantically before the National army, anxious only to save his worthless life, and shouting to his deluded followers as he flees "to save themselves the best way they could." It is a fitting *finale* to the rebel campaign in the Southwest—a campaign which to the rebels has been but a long series of disgraces and disasters, from the day when this same POPE took prisoner four thousand of them in Missouri last Winter—down through the days and fields of Pea Ridge, Donelson, Bowling Green, Nashville, Columbus, Island Number Ten, Pittsburgh, Huntsville, New-Orleans, Pensacola, Corinth and other discomfitures too many and too pitiful to be enumerated. All that remains now is that POPE and HALLECK put the finishing stroke to their week's work by breaking up entirely the fleeing host, and clutching its leaders, when the whole military force of the great rebellion will be the shivering fragment of an army now facing death at the rebel capital.

It seems that the first telegrams received from Gen. HALLECK last Sunday were correct, that the rebel army of the Southwest, when driven from Corinth, had broken up into two or three columns, each column taking a different direction, and fleeing for life. A great body began to move southward over the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, but before the whole of it had effected its escape, a cavalry force was sent out from Gen. POPE'S command, which, by a dashing manœuvre, got in between the moving mass, broke up the railroad, and thus cut off the retreat of the main force, who had intended to move in this line. Gen. POPE (who commanded the left wing of the National army) at once pushed forward, with forty thousand men, against this disorganized rabble; and the splendid triumph recorded this morning is the first fruits of his movement. There is no doubt that, inspired by this result, the other two *corps d'armée* of our Western Army will speedily discover and destroy the remaining rebel detachments wherever they may be. If, as we believe was the case, one of them made for Memphis, the forces of BUELL and THOMAS are so placed that their capture will be both easy and speedy.

Gen. POPE will now receive, more than ever, the admiration and applause of the nation. His present achievement is but the last of four great triumphs of the same kind. His favorite work seems to be the "bagging" of great bodies of rebels. He it was, as already mentioned and as the public will remember, who turned the tide of rebellion in Missouri by "bagging" three or four thousand of PRICE'S men early last Winter. He it was who took New-Madrid, and the rebel force there. He it was who, by his scientific genius and by gigantic labors, reduced Island Number Ten, and captured six thousand rebels, half a dozen Generals, and untold munitions of war. His last achievement is his most glorious, and foots up the entire number of rebel soldiers he has captured to nearly *twenty-five thousand*. And all, too, with not the loss of a hundred lives on our side. For such a man, no honors can be too great—no applause too hearty.

This result amply justifies the strategy of Gen. HALLECK at Corinth, with which some conceited critics have been lately finding fault. Whether or not we could have taken that place by storm or by a pitched battle was, like the result of all other battles before they are fought, dubious. But by driving the enemy from that place by strategic skill, and then routing them in the manner they have been routed, not only is the genius of our Generals, and the patience and courage of our army made manifest, but the disgrace of the rebels is rendered eternal.

The Rationale of Rebel Desperation.

There is to be awarded to the rebels credit for a certain amount of dash and gallantry, which under favoring conditions earns them a plausible semblance of success. The chase after Gov. BANKS, the assault upon Gen. CASEY, are specimens of this particular school of courage. An adversary weak in numbers and experience, and free from all apprehension of attack, is fallen upon, routed, and driven for miles, until reinforced and enabled to make a stand; when the pursuit ceases, the victors take to flight, and the net product of the enterprise is defeat and dispersion. There is impulse but no momentum. The moment the force which inspired the movement ceases to act, the movement ceases, and reaction ensues. It is a consciousness of this halt in the valorous gait of their warriors, which persuades the leaders of the insurrection to place small reliance upon the success of their cause if it be left to the arbitrament of arms. They are well assured that ultimate military superiority is out of the question. They have never been able to set foot upon Northern soil; mile by mile they see their own soil restored to the Union. The odds of the contest are all against them. If the war continues they must be ruined.

The entire energy of the rebel leaders is therefore directed to stopping the war. They task themselves to satisfy the North and Europe, that subjugation, if not wholly impracticable, must result in disaster to the material interests both of the new and old worlds. Whatever they do is done with a view to theatrical effect. As intense hatred to the Yankee will be construed into proof of the perfect irreconcilability of the two sections, the utmost latitude is given to the expression of unmitigated aversion and contempt. As the sacrifice of their property and homes is the highest evidence of indomitable resolution never to submit or yield—evidence which must satisfy Europe at least of the hopelessness of National redintegration—the sacrifice is freely offered. The North is charged with craving the Southern staples; they are destroyed simply as an attestation of the popular hate toward the North. Europe is presumed to hunger after cotton; the cotton is burned in order to impress Europe with the utter and implacable intensity of the Southern feeling. For the same reason it is quite possible that Memphis and Richmond may be leveled to the ground, not because the Southern ire requires a hecatomb, but because the demonstration may intimidate and discourage the North, and convey to the rest of the world an idea of the extremities to which Southern desperation is prepared to go.

The correlative of this active policy on the part of the rebels is found in the tone of what is called the Peace Party of the North, and of the foreign Press devoted to the fomentation of the rebellion. The burden of both is the impossibility of the Government reducing the insurgents to submission. The European advocate is supplied with facts of the most startling and frightful sort to illustrate the general temper, and to found arguments for the interference of France and England on grounds purely humanitarian. A loss of greatly needed raw material and of an invaluable market are not the inducements placed in the foreground. The question is, how long will Christendom stand idly witnessing the struggle for an independence to which they are justly entitled, of a people who will perish rather than succumb? By protracting the war, and by multiplying evidences of resolve to resist to the end of all things, the chances of foreign interposition are carried to the point of probability. Hence the whole energy of rebel advocates, whether in the North or in Europe, is confined to proving the impossibility of the task the National Government has undertaken, and the whole policy of the rebel leaders is to furnish evidence to sustain such assertions.

It is well to give these facts due weight in guaging the future of the war. The rebels do not burn and destroy because they are hopeless, but because they are still hopeful. Their acts are less the result of desperation than of deliberate calculation. When they shall become satisfied of the irremediable failure of their cause; when the cowed and terrified Unionists shall know the danger of a victorious rebel army recovering its lost ground, and punishing loyalty shall have ceased, submission and loyalty will become general throughout the Southern States. From this stage of the National disorder we are not distant.

RECOGNIZED AT LAST.—As President LINCOLN, some months ago, in his Annual Message to Congress, declared that if there was any *good* reason why Hayti and Liberia should not at once be recognized by the United States, he was not aware of it, it may safely be assumed that he will have no hesitation in at once giving his sanction to the bill to that effect, which has at last passed both branches of the National Legislature. It is a tardy act—we will not say of justice—but of common sense. Liberia has grown to a condition of stability, and has been declared entitled to respect, under the law of nations, by France, Great Britain, Belgium, Prussia, Brazil, Lubec, Bremen, Hamburg, Portugal, and the Kingdom of Italy. Hayti has already had an independent existence of two generations, and has been acknowledged and treated as a nation by every Government in the world except our own. We now send Ministers Plenipotentiary to several nations, whose united intercourse with the United States is not a tithe of the commercial importance of that of either Hayti or Liberia. It is only just to say that this inconsistency has long been lamented, and many of our most enlightened statesmen and merchants have for years urged the measure whenever there appeared to be any prospect of even a hearing from those in authority. Twelve years ago HENRY CLAY wrote: "I have thought for years that the independence of Liberia ought to be recognized by our Government, and I have frequently urged it upon persons connected with the Administration, and I shall continue to do so if I have suitable opportunities." The one barrier all along in the way has been that despicable and disgraceful prejudice, which would deny the black race even the poor recognition of humanity. This prejudice was again made to do service in opposing the passage of the bill for the recognition of Hayti and Liberia, by the fag-end of the negrophobists in Congress; and, characteristically enough, the meanest and most malignant speeches against it were made by Northern men. The bugaboo of the equality of blacks with whites (assumed as being contemplated by this measure,) was again trotted out; and poor Mr. COX, of Ohio, tried his best to terrify the House into a rejection of the measure by the picture of a negro in Court dress. It is not to say *very* much to say that Congress had common sense enough not to be influenced by such wretched puerilities. At the same time it is gratifying that the spirit of the age has been at length recognized in this act of tardy justice.

Our Inland Coastwise Channels.

The passage of the gunboats *Southfield* and *Port Royal* from Roanoke Island to Norfolk, by the internal route, thus putting BURNSIDE and WOOL in direct water communication without the aid of the Atlantic, is an event which is not only notable as showing the progress of the campaign, but is of the greatest prospective importance, and adds new point to the question of completing that line of intra-coast navigation of which nature has given us the suggestion and the rough draft.

It is a remarkable feature in the geographical formation of our country, and which has frequently been referred to by engineers in connection with a system of National defences, that we have what may be called a second coast line near to and parallel with the shores of the Atlantic and the Gulf, and having numerous connections with those waters. As we have seen, our gunboats are already able to pass the whole distance from Roanoke Island to Norfolk by this intra-coast route—the passage being up Currituck Sound, through North River to Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, through the latter to North Landing River, through this to Elizabeth River and Norfolk and thence to the Chesapeake. Again, still pursuing the internal channel northward, Baltimore on the Chesapeake is connected with Philadelphia on the Delaware, by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; while another canal—the Delaware and Raritan—joins the Delaware River with New-York Harbor. The former of these canals is but thirteen and a half miles long; the latter forty-three miles. The former is ten feet deep; the latter seven. Now, it is only necessary that these two canals should be deepened to twelve feet, and a continuous inland water communication would be afforded our gunboats and iron-clads from New-York to Beaufort.

Again, an interior channel, beginning in the Mississippi River, above New-Orleans, opening up the bed of the Iberville River (closed by Gen. JACKSON in 1812-15, and not since opened), may be continued along the coast between the islands and the mainland, *viâ* Mobile and Pensacola (crossing Florida with a ship-canal), Savannah, Charleston, forming the junction again at Beaufort!

The enormous value of such an intra-coast channel is obvious. It would enable the United States to transfer our ships-of-war by a safe and speedy route, in the presence of a superior naval force, and in complete defiance of a coast blockade, from any one point on our coast to any other, and all the way from New-York to New-Orleans, while it would preserve our vast coasting trade in unimpaired activity during a war. The military value of this measure was urged by engineers more than forty years ago, but of late years Congress seems to have forgotten its importance. It has lately, however, been re-urged with renewed force by Mr. FRANK BLAIR, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs; and it is earnestly to be hoped that his cogent suggestions will receive the consideration they so well deserve. It may be, indeed, that the Government may never be called to do more than sanction by its authority, in order to secure the completion of this grand design by *private* enterprise; for if there is any conviction that has been developed by the war, it is that of the essential unity of our country; and this sentiment will gladly, as Mr. BLAIR expressed it, "bind this new ligament of strength around the nation to make its Union perpetual."

EMANCIPATING THE SLAVES OF REBELS.—The House yesterday voted to reconsider the slaves of rebels confiscation bill, which was rejected by a very close vote a fortnight ago. The majority for reconsideration was 21, the total vote being: for, 84; against, 65. It is not likely that the rejected bill will pass the House or become a law in its original form; but the necessity of some action in the premises is admitted on all hands. Probably not less than a hundred thousand slaves have been directly engaged in forwarding this rebellion; and leaving out altogether Slavery as the ultimate inducing cause of the revolt, it is very doubtful whether, in a military point of view, it could have attained anything like its present proportions without the labor and the aid of Southern slaves. It cannot be that this rebel live stock shall be protected and preserved for the future use of the rebels. It cannot be that we should neglect to inflict a just punishment upon the slaveholding traitors and usurpers who have plunged the country into this bloody war. Still, hasty action on a subject of such vast and enduring import is dangerous to all parties; and while justice should be inexorably administered, it should also be administered discreetly, and in such a manner as not to reflect unjustly upon those who may be innocent. There is no doubt of the correctness of the oft-made assertion, that a large part of the Southern people was *forced* into this rebellion. As things went, it was a virtual impossibility for them to resist it. When, then, the question of confiscation assumes a practical shape, these men should have an opportunity of proving their virtual innocence. Neither their civil rights nor their estates should be interfered with, without trial; and it is to be hoped that the bill which may pass Congress will make ample provision for this. It must not be forgotten that while the people of the South had a duty of fealty to the Government, the Government also had a duty of *protection* to them; and that the Government is morally as culpable for failing in its imperative duty as the loyal men of the South were for failing to do *their* whole duty. We do not say that when the protection due the Southern loyalists was for so long a time withheld, the latter were inexcusable for succumbing to the *de facto* powers. We only say that there was a *joint* culpability of citizen and Government. And as soon as the Government, by suppressing the rebellion, sets itself right toward the Southern people, the latter also should have an opportunity to set themselves right toward the Government. For convicted traitors—for those who have willingly furnished slaves to aid the rebel cause, there should be punishment and confiscation severe and exemplary; but, as we already said, in providing for this, care should be taken that the innocent do not suffer with the guilty. We are glad to learn that the feeling of Congress is in favor only of judicious legislation on the question.

THE WOMEN OF WINCHESTER.—The doubts entertained in regard to the atrocities committed by the people of Winchester upon our retreating forces must yield to irresistible evidence. Gen. GORDON, who commanded the brigade which retired through the streets of that village, says in his report:

"My retreating column suffered serious loss in the streets of Winchester; males and females vied with each other in increasing the number of their victims, by firing from the houses, throwing hand grenades, hot water, and missiles of every description. The hellish spirit of murder was carried on by the enemy's cavalry, who followed to butcher, and who struck down with sabre and pistol the helpless soldier sinking from fatigue, unheeding his cries for mercy, indifferent to his claims as a prisoner of war.

This record of infamy is preserved for the females of Winchester. But this is not all. Our wounded in hospital, necessarily left to the mercies of our enemies, I am credibly informed, were bayoneted by the rebel infantry, in the same town, in the same apartments, where we, when victors on the fields of Winchester, so tenderly nursed the rebel wounded, were even so more than barbarously rewarded.

The rebel cavalry, it would appear, give no quarter. It cannot be doubted that they butchered our stragglers, that they fight under a black flag, that they cried as they slew the wearied and jaded, '*Give no quarter to the d—d Yankees!*"

There is no reason whatever to question the statement of Gen. GORDON. We can only place the fact on the record of the time as a proof of the demoralizing influences, not of war, but of Slavery.

BEAUREGARD CURTAILED.—BEAUREGARD once compared himself to ALCIBIADES—the point of resemblance being that the Athenian had on one occasion cut off a dog's tail, and that JEFF. DAVIS had cut off the tail of the report of the battle of Manassas by the little Creole. At present, he rather resembles the dog than ALCIBIADES; for whereas, before, it was only his report that was docked, he has just had his own caudal honors grievously abbreviated by Gen. POPE, who has curtailed his army by the nice figure of 10,000 men! It seems, too, by the latest accounts that his appendage has been taken off near the point where the tail of the Dutchman's dog was—just behind the ears.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES FROM HAYTI AND LIBERIA.—It is said that Hayti and Liberia, now that they are recognized as nations by the United States, will send *white* men as their representatives to Washington. Can it be that no respectable person of color is willing to lose caste by putting himself on an equality with COX & Co. at the Capital?

Personal.

—We are happy to announce that Brig-Gen. Innis N. Palmer, reported killed in Saturday's battle before Richmond, is probably safe. A private letter from one of his friends in Washington, states such to be the latest report, but does not say whether or not he was wounded or fell into the hands of the enemy. The last positive intelligence we have in regard to him, left him in the thickest of the fight, heroically exerting himself to rally the suffering and broken troops whom he commanded in Gen. Casey's Division. All the correspondents from the battle-field concur in flattering mention of his gallantry and self-sacrificing exposure. They also agree in the statement that he was missing when the fight was over, which suggests the fear that he was taken prisoner.

Gen. Palmer is an officer of the regular army, where he has always enjoyed a fine reputation for courage and skill. During the Mexican war he was twice brevetted for gallantry in action, and at the battle of Bull Run, his intrepidity and energy again commanded the notice of his superior officers. At that time he was in command of the Second Regular Cavalry. Subsequently he was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. It is due to him to say that, during all last Summer and Fall he was on duty, at Washington, as member of an Examining Board, occupying a portion of his time, meanwhile, in organizing volunteer cavalry, and sending them to the field when efficient to join other commands. The brigade led by him on Saturday consisted of infantry, among the rawest in the whole army, of whom he took charge only a few weeks ago, having left a sick bed for the purpose while yet scarcelyc onvalescent. Of course he had not had time to make of them as reliable soldiers as long training alone and discipline under fire has made of the army of the Potomac generally. We understand, also, that the regiments were greatly reduced by sickness, resulting from fatigue and exposure, against the effects of which older troops are proof in great degree.

—Brig-Gen. H. M. Naglee, who has been frequently mentioned of late in connection with the advance of our army against Richmond, and who commanded a brigade in CASEY'S Division on Saturday, is a graduate of West Point, who resigned his Captaincy in the regular army at the close of the Mexican War, and made his home in California. Notwithstanding he had acquired a handsome property, from which he derived an income of some $70,000 per annum, when the present war broke out Capt. Naglee tendered his services to the Government, in any capacity involving active service, where he could be most useful. He was nominated to the command of one of the new regiments of Regular Infantry, declined it upon the ground that it was not likely to be raised before the hard work of the war should be over, and was then made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers and assigned to duty under Gen. McClellan. The patriotic spirit which led him to exchange so much comfort and ease for the risks and hardships of battle and the camp, give assurance that his skilled services will prove as valuable as they are meritorious and self-sacrificing. It is a highly creditable fact that when Gen. Casey's Division fell back before the overpowering numbers of the enemy, its officers were everywhere conspicuous for their efforts to rally the men. The unusual proportion of their number found in the list of killed, wounded and missing, will prove that their misfortune did not result from lack of courage in their commanders.

—Porter Kellogg, the man who, some time ago, robbed the Adams Express Company of a safe containing a large amount of money, has been pardoned by the Connecticut Legislature. His efforts to save the life of the late Warden of the Withersfield prison from assassination by the murderer Toole, were instrumental in effecting his release from prison.

—Lieut. W. C. Gough, Quartermaster of the Third New-York Cavalry, who distinguished himself at the late skirmish near Newbern, N. C., is in this City on regimental business. Mr. Gough will return to his regiment next week, and will carry letters, &c., to the members of it.

—The health of Commodore Foote has improved quite rapidly since he arrived at Cleveland. Although he is still quite emaciated, his appetite is assuming a vigorous tone.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Instructions of the Secretary of War to the Military Governor of North Carolina.

Telegraphic Communication with Gen. McClellan's Headquarters Interrupted.

No Vote in the Senate on the Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 4.

GOV. STANLY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The instructions given to Hon. EDWARD STANLY, Military Governor of North Carolina, are identically those forwarded to Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON. The following is a copy of the letter of instructions:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.

SIR: The commission you have received, expresses on its face the nature and extent of the duties and powers devolved on you by the appointment of Military Governor of North Carolina. Instructions have been given to Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE to aid you in the performance of your duties and the exercise of your authority. He has also been instructed to detail an adequate military force for the special purpose of a Governor's Guard, and to act under your direction. It is obvious to you that the great purpose of your appointment is to reëstablish the authority of the National Government in the State of North Carolina, and to provide the means of maintaining peace and security to the loyal inhabitants of that State until they shall be able to establish a civil government. Upon your wisdom and energetic action much will depend in accomplishing that result. It is not deemed necessary to give any specific instructions, but rather to confide in your sound discretion to adopt such measures as circumstances may demand. You may rely upon the perfect confidence and full support of this Department in the performance of your duties.

With respect, I am your obedient servant,

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. EDWARD STANLY, Military Governor of North Carolina.

Gov. STANLY'S commission invests him with the powers, duties and functions pertaining to the office of Military Governor, including the power to establish all necessary offices and tribunals, and suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* during the pleasure of the President, or until the loyal inhabitants of North Carolina shall organize a cival government in accordance with the Constitution of the United States.

NO WAR NEWS.

No dispatches have been received to-day at the War Department from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac. The military telegraph line between Fortress Monroe and headquarters has been broken down by the storm, but is expected to be repaired by to-morrow.

No intelligence of public interest has been received from the Valley of the Shenandoah. The rise in the Shenandoah embarrasses military operations.

THE ACT TO PUNISH CONTRACT FRAUDS.

The act to prevent, and punish fraud on the part of officers intrusted with making contracts with the Government, which has just been approved by the President, establishes an office in which all contracts are to be filed for public inspection. Officers making contracts are required to swear that they concluded the same without any beuefit or advantage to themselves, or to any other persons. The penalty for a violation of the law is not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and imprisonment not more than six months.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

An official report from the Secretary of the Treasury states the public debt on the 29th of May at $491,-645,984, at an average rate of interest of four and thirty-five one hundredths.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The Sub-Committee of Ways and Means have had a draft of the New Tariff Bill printed for the private use of that Committee.

RELEASED NATIONAL PRISONERS.

Gen. BURNSIDE has sent to the Secretary of War a list of the 400 released United States soldiers forwarded to New-York by the steamer *Virginia*. This, he says, is the second detachment of prisoners released by order of Gen. HOLMES, and the third will follow on the steamer *Guide* in a few days. Capt. HATCHER, of Gen. BURNSIDE'S Staff, is now in New-York, and will personally superintend their debarkation and transportation to their homes.

ORDERED TO THE MOHAWK.

Acting Assistant Paymaster GEORGE H. ANDREWS has been ordered to the *Mohawk*.

IMPRISONING SOLDIERS IN THE PENITENTIARY.

Attorney-General BATES having given his opinion that Courts-martial in cases within their lawful jurisdiction, may condemn persons to imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia, in punishment of crimes, is too well settled to be now an open question, the Secretary of the Interior has asked him to review his opinion. He is the more inclined to this because he is constrained to believe it never was the intention of Congress that the volunteer soldiers who have so generously stood forth in the defence of their country, should for any act made criminal by the military law, be subject against their will to the ignominious punishment of confinement in the Penitentiary, against which the feeling of every spirited man must revolt.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK—THEORIES OF REBEL DESIGNS—WORK IN CONGRESS—CONFISCATION, TAXATION, AGRICULTURE, PACIFIC RAILROAD, WEST VIRGINIA, ETC.—A DEPUTATION FROM THE DELAWARE NATION—A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR FLORIDA—A NEW KANSAS COMPLICATION—GEN. JIM LANE TO MAKE A SPEECH IN NEW-YORK.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 1, 1862.

Notwithstanding our chronic displeasure at the tardiness of events, they really march with a celerity which puzzles our intelligence to keep them company. A week ago, we were in a ferment over the retreat of BANKS from Virginia; yet within that week he has been reinforced by *new levies*, and been enabled to retrace his ground, so that last night we learn that he has again occupied Winchester and Front Royal. Within that week, political death-wounds have been self-dealt upon two of our prominent politicians—a Governor, who has proclaimed himself defective in that unquestioning loyalty which alone will satisfy the stern patriotism of the people; and a Cabinet Minister, whose insane tremor over a reverse, paltry in itself, was the occasion of an official call upon the country for over *two millions* of fresh troops, and a general apprehension that the Capital was again in imminent danger of capture by the enemy.

And yet there may be a contingency that will save Mr. STANTON. If the result shall prove that the raid of JACKSON and EWELL was part of the same strategy that caused the evacuation of Corinth, his fears may have had more reason than the country now believes. We who are outside of the official *arcana*, are a good deal mystified and confused by the late movements. And there are not lacking men of respectable judgment who believe to-day that Corinth was abandoned to enable the rebels to destroy MCCLELLAN; that JACKSON was sent forward not only to provoke a rising in Maryland, but to draw FREMONT down into his rear, that forces were sent from Richmond to cut off the latter in case he fell into the trap; and that the troops thus sent from Richmond are being replaced by the legions of BEAUREGARD, and so much more than replaced, that the destruction of the army of MCCLELLAN will only be averted by accident, or by the same causes that saved CURTIS and STEEL at Pea Ridge. If the rebels have the power to make these combinations in time, it must be confessed that this theory offers a more plausible explanation of the events of the last week, than the incoherent reasons that have been assigned by the everready tongue of Rumor. Why else should BEAUREGARD desert his defences at Corinth? or JACKSON dare place himself in a *cul de sac* whose neck was within the Federal reach? True, BEAUREGARD may have been influenced by news from the Mississippi River; or his army may have become unmanageable; and the seeming preparations for defence at Richmond may be the usual show with which they mislead us as to intended movements; but if so, it argues a demoralization of the rebel cause much more serious than the public has supposed to exist.

Congress has made some progress. The passage of a Confiscation act by the House has settled the nominal policy of the Government on that question, for the Senate is in favor of the same principle, and both Houses will most likely agree on *some* bill. The Senate has devoted itself rigidly to the TAX bill, excepting where other questions came up during the morning hour. They had hoped to get the bill out of Committee of the Whole last evening, prolonging their session till 9 o'clock for that purpose. In this, however, they failed. It will be speedily disposed of, I judge, next week.

During the morning hour, we have had up the Agricultural College bill and the memorial of the new State of West Virginia for admission into the Union. The latter furnished an opportunity for Mr. WILLEY to enlighten the Senate and country on a matter which is assuming great importance as a precedent; and this he did in an able speech of about three-quarters of an hour, very clear and comprehensive, and engaging the attention of his audience. The last tilt on the Agricultural College bill, too, brought out very suggestive speeches in opposition from Messrs. LANE of Kansas, and WRIGHT of Indiana; and was the occasion of a sparring match between the former and Mr. CLARK. The opposition to this scheme increases with its discussion; and its recent condemnation by the House Committee, would seem to have sealed its doom for the present session. Unquestionably there are questions of immensely greater consequence now demanding the action of Congress.

Among these is the Pacific Railroad bill, which is quietly waiting till the Senate shall have disposed of the Tax bill. The bill which passed the House meets with general favor; it puts the Government to no real expense, and guarantees the construction of a road which is not only important to the industry of the country, but which, in case of a foreign war, will be absolutely indispensable to a successful defence of the Pacific States. I entertain no doubt of its passage, as soon as it can be reached without violence to measures of equal or greater importance.

The discussion of the Tax bill has been productive of some good. Never before have we been brought so squarely face to face with the great question of revenue as now. Much hard work has been done by the Senate Committee, of which Mr. FESSENDEN is Chairman, and some good speeches have been made on the floor. Mr. SIMMONS and Mr. MACDOUGAL, both brought forward substitutes for the House bill, and supported them with marked ability. Mr. SIMMONS has long enjoyed a reputation in practical circles, interior to that of no man in Congress; and Mr. MACDOUGAL has surprised every one by the remarkable knowledge of finance and power of generalization which he has now displayed. I did not hear the speeches of either of these gentlemen, but common report does them great credit. Both condemn the House bill as erroneous in principle and faulty in detail; as being too clumsy for easy execution, and oppressive to the industry of the country. Both agree in preferring to single out and tax a few articles, leaving the mass of the business unburdened. In the course of his speech, Mr. MACDOUGAL made the statement that the country can sustain the present war expenditure for ten years, without material distress; and many think that he demonstrated the truth of his remarkable proposition.

There is present in Washington now, a deputation from the Delaware Nation, Kansas, (accompanied by Rev. Mr. PRATT, Missionary,) for the purpose of securing the payment of the interest on their bonds—some $500,000—stolen in the celebrated Russell-Floyd enterprise. There is no possible excuse for the neglect of the Government in this matter; and the Indians ought not to be subjected to expense or deprivation in consequence of a loss for which itself is responsible.

The subject is being agitated of a Provisional Governor for the State of Florida. It is thought that a judicious appointment will result as happily for the Union as have those of JOHNSON for Tennessee, and STANLY for North Carolina. In this connection the name of Judge DORMAN, of St. Augustine, is mentioned with great favor. He is one of the few Floridians who never hesitated between treason and loyalty—flying his home to embrace the latter—and is possessed of all the qualities which would insure a successful administration of affairs. Mr. W. B. FAIRCHILD is named as his Secretary—one of the citizens of Jacksonville, who welcomed the Union flag there when it was restored under the administration of Gen. SHERMAN, and who, in consequence, was compelled to fly with his family on the unfortunate withdrawal of the National forces this Spring.

A new complication has arisen in Kansas, which seems destined long to suffer a fate of turmoil and misrule. There has been a great struggle there, ever since the admission of the State and the election of Senator LANE, between his friends and those of Gov. ROBINSON, for political ascendancy. With the people LANE has an unquestioned advantage, and his official position and extraordinary shrewdness, give him an immense superiority and influence with the Administration; but ROBINSON has large powers as Governor, and does not hesitate to strain them to their utmost limit. He has manipulated the Kansas regiments to suit his own interests, and now the War Department has undertaken to put a stop to this by direct orders to Gen. BLUNT, in command of the Department. ROBINSON denies the power of the Secretary of War in the premises, and refuses to recognize his orders, and Gen. BLUNT threatens him with arrest in consequence. As BLUNT is as determined a man as the Governor, it is not unlikely that he may execute his threat. As Gov. ROBINSON'S trial on the impeachment of the House of Representatives commences to-morrow, he seems just now to have his hands filled with business.

By the way, Gen. LANE has accepted an invitation to speak at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening next. A speech from the irrepressible orator of the prairies will be a fit companion-piece for that of the Tennessee Parson, which so lately woke those echoes.

The street-boys are telling us that Richmond is being evacuated. I have no means of verifying the report, and venture to insinuate a doubt; but all our *data* for judgment are so badly used up, that even guessing has become hazardous. J. M. W.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 4.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior, in answer to a resolution calling for information relating to soldiers imprisoned in the Penitentiary.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War, transmitting instructions given to the Governors of Tennessee and North Carolina.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that a Committee of Three be appointed to consider some means for ventilating the Senate Chamber. Laid over.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution, allowing hereafter a premium of $2 for every accepted recruit to the regular army, and allowing soldiers enlisting as volunteers or in the regular army to receive their first month's pay in advance. Passed.

A joint resolution, suspending all payments under the act making payments to persons employed in the Department of the West, was taken up and passed.

The Tax bill was then taken up.

The question being on concurring in the amendment striking out the tax on cotton,

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, earnestly opposed any tax on cotton, as unjust and ruinous to the great manufacturing interests of the country. The burden would chiefly fall on the industrial interests of New-England, which under the proposed bill already bear a burden, paying at least four dollars to one, as compared with the great agricultural districts of the West. Many of the cotton-mills were closed already, and a heavy tax on cotton would tend to close them all, and throw the operatives out of employment.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) contended that it was fit and proper that a tax should be put on cotton. That was the great source of the rebellion, and had been claimed as king, and now that we have got his majesty down, we should keep our foot on him. He claimed that the people of the West, especially of Michigan, paid a full proportion tax, and would pay cheerfully. This tax on cotton would also be a burden on France and England, who had been inimical to the United States in the present contest.

The discussion was continued at length by Messrs. SHERMAN, CLARK, SIMMONS, HARRIS, HOWE, and others.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) wished to reconsider the vote rejecting Mr. ANTHONY'S amendment yesterday, to lay a tax of one-half cent per pound on cotton.

Reconsidered—Yeas, 24; Nays, 15.

The question then recurred on the amendment making a tax on cotton of ⅜ cent. per pound, which was adopted—Yeas 30; Nays 10.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to reduce the tax on the receipts of insurance companies from three to one per cent.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) spoke at some length in favor of the reduction.

After a long discussion, the amendment was rejected—Yeas 16; Nays 20.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to make the tax on Marine Insurance Companies one half of one per cent. on the receipts. Rejected.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered an amendment excepting Mutual Insurance Companies. Adopted.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the amendment to reduce the tax on Insurance Companies to one per cent.

The vote was reconsidered, yeas, 20; nays, 16; and the amendment reducing the tax to one per cent. was adopted.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved to insert an amendment to tax gold and silver plate, not over $50 in value, three per cent., and billiard tables $30 each.

Rejected. Yeas, 18; Nays, 20.

At 7½ o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 4.

The Speaker announced the business before the House to be the motion of Mr. PORTER to reconsider the vote by which was rejected the bill to free from servitude the slaves of those in rebellion against the United States.

Mr. PORTER, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said that the bill was too sweeping and indiscriminate. It affected all persons however remotely or indirectly implicated in the rebellion. In his judgment it imposed severe and excessive chastisement upon many who were driven into rebellion by monstrous misapprehension, misrepresentation and delusion, and who, if the overwhelming pressure upon them were removed, would promptly assert their loyalty to the Government. The provisions rendered insecure the title of property owned by loyal men in the rebellious States; men who have been faithful to the Constitution and Union amid every form of insult and humiliation. He would not encroach on the property of the thousands of brave men in the Border Slave States who are vindicating our flag. But a bill ought to pass to punish the conspirators who originated the rebellion, and their not less guilty accomplices. His object in moving a reconsideration, was to have the bill recommitted to the Special Committee on Confiscation, with instructions to report a substitute, declaring free the slaves of those who shall hereafter hold offices of profit or honor in any of the rebellious States, or under the so-called Confederate Government. Also, providing for the acquisition of lands on which to colonize such freedmen with their own consent, and denationalizing the above-mentioned class of rebels. He contended that such an act would cripple them as a political and governing power, without intrenching on the rights of loyal men.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Union,)—in explanation—said he desired to do what he could to suppress the rebellion and restore the Union. He believed the African race were in better condition under subordination than free. If slaves are declared or become free in Missouri, they would be expelled from the State; but they cannot emigrate to the State which the gentleman in part represents.

Mr. PORTER replied that Indiana preferred white men while Missouri has chosen negroes, to develop her agricultural interests; but this was no reason why the rebels should not be dispossessed of their slave property.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Opp.,) moved to table Mr. PORTER'S motion to reconsider. Negatived—65 against 86.

The vote by which the Slave Confiscation bill heretofore rejected was reconsidered—84 against 65.

Mr. PORTER then offered a substitute for the bill, and moved to put it on its passage.

Mr. KILLINGER, of Ohio, (Rep.,) objected to this. It was a great improvement on the original bill, but he was not prepared to vote for any such measure without examination, and he simply voted to reconsider for that purpose. The reconsideration showed that the conservative men are a power in the House as well as in the country.

Mr. PORTER now moved to recommit the bill to the Select Committee, with instructions to report his substitute, as indicated in the previous part of these proceedings.

The motion was agreed to, 84 against 65.

Mr. PORTER'S substitute, and an amendment offered by Mr. DIVEN, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Rep.,) reported from the Committee on Judiciary a bill declaring persons holding offices under the so-called Confederate States forever ineligible to office under the United States. After a brief debate, the bill was passed by 31 majority.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) inquired of Mr. BINGHAM what action the Judiciary Committee had taken on his bill punishing fraudulent contractors with fine and imprisonment, referred to them by the House some weeks ago.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) replied the Committee had referred it to Judge THOMAS, of Massachusetts, one of their members, and they expected to be able to report on it next week.

Adjourned.

LOCAL MILITARY NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH (ALBANY) REGIMENT.

Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, the Twenty-fifth Regiment, from Albany, arrived in this City, on its way to Washington. Landing at the foot of Canal-street, it was marched to the Arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets, where a substantial dinner was provided the men. It was expected that the regiment would have left during the evening; in consequence, however, of the inclemency of the weather, the departure was delayed till to-day. All of the men are armed with the Enfield rifle. Companies D and E declined leaving with the regiment, giving for a reason that they were composed exclusively of Germans, while the majority of the members of the regiment were Irish. Notwithstanding this Col. BRYAN has very nearly recruited his full complement of men. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

Staff.—Colonel, M. K. Bryan; Lieutenant Colonel, James Swift; Major, David Friedlander; Adjutant, John M. Kimball; Quartermaster, Michael McDonald; Surgeon, Dr. E. B. O'Leary; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Thomas Beckett; Chaplain, Rev. E. P. Wadhams; Quartermaster Sergeant, Michael Carroll; Hospital Steward, N. Seeley.

Line.—Company A—Jacob Friedenthal, Captain; John Pochin, First Lieutenant; John Nibbok, Second Lieutenant. Company B—Timothy McDermott, Captain; Andrew O'Keefe, First Lieutenant; Terrence Quinn, Second Lieutenant. Company C—John Gray, Captain; Thomas Dunn, First Lieutenant; Michael Ryan, Second Lieutenant. Company F—Michael Kenally, Captain; James Fahey, First Lieutenant; Patrick H. Grady, Second Lieutenant. Company G—James Carlin, First Lieutenant Commanding; John Wickham, Second Lieutenant. Company H—Hale Kingsley, Captain; Abraham Sickles, First Lieutenant; M. A. Nolan and John Lawless, Jr., Second Lieutenants.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT NOT YET OFF.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Twelfth Regiment was inspected by its commandant, Col. WARD, at the new State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue. The men were in excellent condition, and the Colonel expressed himself highly satisfied with their appearance. Owing to some necessary delay the regiment did not leave as was expected. To-day a grand parade will take place, in order to afford Col. WARD an opportunity of seeing the proficiency his command has attained in drill. To-morrow, there is little doubt, the Twelfth will leave for Washington.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

Col. LOUIS BURGER has been most active in recruiting for this regiment, and has nearly raised it to its full standard. None of the men have, as yet, been mustered into the service of the United States, neither has any definite time been arranged for so doing; but it is supposed that in a few days the men will be sworn soldiers of the Government, and receive marching orders from their Colonel.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Wednesday, June 4.

The Supreme Court of this State has reversed its former decision on the tax on lands, in which they declared the taxes levied in 1858 and 1859 illegal, on account of the exemption of railroads.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Gen. Wool Resigns the Post to Gen. Dix.

AN ORDER BY GEN. McCLELLAN.

Arrival of the Wounded in the Great Battle.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 3, *Via* BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 4.

Neither the steamers *Metamora* or *Wachusett* have yet arrived from up the James River. They are hourly expected.

The steamer *State of Maine* arrived to-day from White House, with about 350 wounded in the recent engagement. These are among the worst cases, which it was thought would not be safe to carry such distances as to New-York or Philadelphia.

Gen. DIX assumed command here yesterday, and immediately issued the following:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, Va., June 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—Pursuant to orders from the War Department, the undersigned assumes command at this point. All orders now in force will be obeyed until otherwise directed. (Signed,)

JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.

Gen. WOOL issued the following order taking leave of his command:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, FORT MONROE, Va., June 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 53.—The Department of Virginia having been assigned to Major-Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, and Fort Monroe to Major-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, and the latter having arrived to assume command, Major-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL this day takes leave of the Department, which he has commanded more than nine months with pleasure and entire satisfaction. The discipline and good order of the troops render it due to them to say that he has ever, when required, found them prompt, zealous, active and energetic. In parting with such a command, he would do injustice to his feelings were he not to say that he does it with extreme regret. He, however, derives consolation from the fact that they are hereafter to be commanded by a General who can appreciate their discipline, good order, and efficiency.

By command of Major-Gen. WOOL.
S. CARNCROSS, A. A. G.

Gen. DIX having reported to Gen. MCCLELLAN for orders, received the following by telegraph last night, which indicates exactly the position of affairs:

Major-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, United States Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters, in pursuance of orders from the War Department, Adjutant-General's office, of the 1st instant, will assume command of troops at Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth and Suffolk, and in the vicinity of these places, exercising within his command the functions of Commander of Division of separate corps. By command of Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN.

(Signed) S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

Gen. WOOL and Staff, it is understood, will proceed to Baltimore by special boat to-morrow night.

Sixty-nine prisoners arrived this forenoon from White House, captured on Saturday.

ANOTHER PRIZE.

A Cotton Schooner Captured Off Charleston.

The prize schooner *Lucy C. Holmes*, of Charleston, S. C., in charge of Prize-master LAWTON COGGESHALL, arrived at this port yesterday. She was captured by the United States steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, May 27, sixty miles E. S. E. from the Santee River, having come out of Charleston the night previous, bound to Nassau, N. P. Her cargo consists of 170 bales cotton.

This is the fourth prize taken by this steamship within four weeks. Prize-master COGGESHALL passed very near a Confederate steamer while going by the Santee River. Had the steamer known the schooner she would no doubt have been retaken, as they both belong to the same owners in Charleston.

The *Lucy C. Holmes* is bound to Boston.

The Missouri State Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, June 3.

In the Convention but little was done, except offering and referring to the proper Committees, resolutions relating to the various subjects before the Convention.

The Committee on Elections, this afternoon, determined to report in favor of repealing the ordinance passed at the previous session, submitting the action of the Convention to the people for ratification or rejection, and against holding an election for State officers until the term for which CLAIB. JACKSON was elected expires (in 1864). They have not yet determined in regard to the election for members of the Legislature.

The Case of Maj. Williams.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 4.

Upon application to Gen. MCCLELLAN for information respecting the arrest of Maj. LAWRENCE A. WILLIAMS, Sixth Cavalry, U. S. A., made by his sister, in this city, Gen. MCCLELLAN has made a reply, entirely exculpating that officer from the serious charge of treason made against him, and stating that he is now commanding his regiment at the head of the advance guard, displaying daily a degree of skill extremely gratifying.

"THE GRIM CHIEFTAIN."—Hon. Gen. LANE, of Kansas, is to speak in the Cooper Institute this evening. Those who have never listened to this greatest of Western orators will now have an opportunity to hear him never before offered in this City. His topic will of course be the present rebellion—against which LANE has fought and spoken during the past year and a half, with a vigor equaled by few other Western men. His popularity in the West is unbounded; and as a soldier in the war of freedom in Kansas, and again last Summer in Missouri, he did service known only to those who know the country and the people amid whom he served. For daring, eloquence and force "JIM LANE" is everywhere known, and we hope the great hall of the Cooper Institute will be crowded to-night.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER RESORT—ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Terms, $1 50 per day, or $7 to $10 per week.

"Its beautiful scenery, delightful landscape views, pure mountain spring water, fine carriage drives, and extensive forest parks, render it a charming retreat, both for the pleasure-seeker and the invalid."—*New-Haven Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S babies are still stirring up the town and crowding the Museum. The show of human rose buds to-day will be the finest yet exhibited. See advertisement.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 550, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE GREAT BATTLE NEAR RICHMOND—Particulars of the Engagement and McClellan's Dispatches.

NEWS FROM HARPER'S FERRY—The Enemy Retiring—Front Royal Recaptured—Charleston and Martinsburgh Recovered.

GEN. FREMONT AT STRASBURGH—The Rebels Retreating.

NEWS FROM NORFOLK, VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH—The Occupation of Corinth—The Mississippi Flotilla—Brilliant Success near Booneville, Miss.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE—With Interesting Letters.

NEWS FROM EUROPE AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA—With Letters from our Special Correspondents—The Great Exhibition—French Intervention.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS EPITOMISED.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

This is a number of intense and varied interest.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Sewing-machines are acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway.

Ask Your Grocer
FOR THE
RYE MILLS
PREPARED
RYE COFFEE,
ONLY 12½ CENTS PER POUND.
CHEAPEST AND HEALTHIEST BEVERAGE IN USE.
Entirely free from chemical or poisonous ingredients, being prepared from PURE, UNMIXED RYE and the BEST JAVA COFFEE.
N. DAVIS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
No. 146 BOWERY.

Dr. E. B. Foote, Author of Medical Common Sense, late of Saratoga, is now permanently located at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 26th and 26th sts., in New-York City, where he may be consulted in person or by letter. No charge for first interview. Office hours from 1 to 3 P. M., except Sundays.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

ACKERMAN—MORGAN.—In New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, June 4, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, JAS. H. ACKERMAN, of this City, to ELLEN ROBINSON, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

JOHNSTON—HAWLEY.—In this City, on Monday, June 2, by Rev. Dr. Hardenbergh, JOHN A. JOHNSTON to MARY E. HAWLEY, all of New-York.

PLACE—PARKER.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., WALTER A. PLACE to MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Ransom Parker, Esq., all of this City.

PALMER—THOMSON.—In this City, on Monday, June 2, by Rev. Amzi Camp, Mr. SAMUEL PALMER and Miss ELLEN THOMSON, all of this City.

DIED.

BOWDEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 3, ELLIS, only daughter of Wm. H. and Ellen Bowden, aged 5 years, 1 month and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 106 West 29th-st.

GORHAM.—In Stratford, Conn., on Tuesday, June 3, after a long illness, ELIZA B. GORHAM, only daughter of Charles R. and Sarah Gorham, aged 25 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) the 5th inst., at 3 P. M.

HANNAH.—On Wednesday morning, June 4, HELEN DUMMER HANNAH, daughter of Frances and John Hannah, aged 2 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) June 5, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, Phineas C. Dummer, No. 60 Essex-st., Jersey City.

NEWTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 4, JOHN WILSON, youngest child of James W. and Emilie W. Newton, aged 5 months.

Funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 58 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., this day, (Thursday,) the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

PRESSINGER.—Suddenly, at Lebanon, Tenn., on Thursday, May 29, of diphtheria, MARY AUGUSTA and WINFIELD SCOTT, only children of Mr. and Mrs. Augustine E. Pressinger, formerly of this City.

SWIFT.—On Tuesday, June 3, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of John H. Swift, and daughter of the late Dr. William Hortsen, of Geneva, N. Y., aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

TERWILLIGER.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 4, of consumption, CATHARINE A., wife of J. M. Terwilliger, aged 27 years, 1 month and 4 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 84 Carmine-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M.

VANDERVEER.—In Brooklyn, W. D., on Wednesday morning, June 4, after a short illness, PETER VANDERVEER, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also Protection Engine Company No. 6, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, Atlantic-av., near Flatbush-av., without further invitation.

WILSON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 4, at 9 o'clock, at his residence, No. 704 8th-av., JOB L. WILSON, aged 51 years.

His remains will be removed to Middletown, N. J., on Friday morning, at 5 o'clock.

☞ Red Bank and Middletown papers please copy.

☞ The funeral of Capt. MICHAEL BERRY will take place on Friday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 53 2d-place, Brooklyn. The friends of the deceased, members of the Marine Society, and members of Holland Lodge No. 8, F. A. M., are respectfully requested to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 283.—June 4, 1862.
64, 45, 9, 46, 69, 63, 44, 40, 36, 71, 57, 11.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 264.—June 4, 1862.
13, 2, 12, 46, 24, 6, 14, 53, 67, 36, 34, 18, 4.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 211.—June 4, 1862.
59, 12, 38, 7, 43, 68, 47, 25, 27, 29, 67, 33.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 243.—June 4, 1862.
73, 63, 14, 1, 68, 31, 67, 40, 71, 78, 54, 49, 35.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

A CARD.
S. J. VAIL, hatter, late with BEEBE & CO., will be pleased to see his friends and public generally at No. 118 Fulton-st., below Nassau, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., where he will show them the best and cheapest assortment of Soft and Straw Hats to be found in this City.

☞ ADDRESS BY
HON. JAMES H. LANE, OF KANSAS,
popularly known as
BRIG.-GEN. "JIM LANE."
A series of addresses upon topics appropriate to the National Crisis and the suppression of the Rebellion, will be delivered on successive Thursday evenings, commencing THURSDAY, June 5.
The first address will be delivered by
HON. JAMES H. LANE, OF KANSAS,
on
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 5,
At 8 o'clock,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE.
TICKETS 25 CENTS; for sale at BRENTANO'S, No. 635 Broadway, and at the door.
ALL WHO SINCERELY DESIRE THE SPEEDY OVERTHROW AND PUNISHMENT OF TREASON SHOULD HEAR THIS EARNEST REPRESENTATIVE OF AGGRESSIVE MOVEMENTS.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
Moths in furs, bugs in beds,
Roaches crawling on your floor,
Rats and mice in barns and sheds,
These shall never plague you more.
Lyon, with his Powder, says
All the insects that annoy;
And his Pills, beyond all praise,
Every rat and mouse destroy.
LYON'S POWDER is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, vine bugs, &c. LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere.
D. S. BARNES, New-York.

DR. J. R. BURDSALL'S
ARNICA LINIMENT
Is prepared by combining
ARNICA FLOWERS
With the most healing and penetrating vegetable oil, camphor, &c. For all of the
ACHES AND PAINS
That flesh is heir to, it is without equal.
RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRUISES,
Pains on the Side and Breast,
Sore Throats, &c., yield to a few applications.
For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

THE GREAT BELT.
Secured by Letters Patent of the United States. The GALVANIC ELECTRO VOLTAIC BELTS and ARMLETS—a perfectly safe, certain, and mostly instantaneous remedy for all nervous affections—Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Constipation of the Bowels, Falling of the Womb, Salt Rheum and Scrofulous Eruptions, &c. Call, or send for circular. METTAM & CO., office No. 429 Broadway.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, No. 55 WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 31, 1862.
TO DEALERS IN ARMS.—FIRST-C

The Value of Vaccination—A Note from Surgeon Watson to the New-York Health Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN: Having seen by the newspapers, that the subject of compulsory vaccination is being agitated before your honorable board, I beg leave to bring to your notice a most interesting and striking proof of the efficacy of vaccination, as a preventive of small pox, which has recently come under my own observation as Medical Officer of this ship:

The day after we sailed from New-York, one of the seamen, *who had never been vaccinated*, was taken ill with the premonitory symptoms of small pox, which in due time ripened into a full-blown case, of the confluent character, and proved fatal at the end of ten days. On the first appearance of the disease I vaccinated all hands (as I then supposed), and awaited the issue with much anxiety. After the critical time had passed, I found but one victim of the contagion on my hands, and, upon investigation, ascertained the patient *had never before been vaccinated*, and when mustered with his shipmates to receive the beneficent prick of my lancet, had skulked away from prejudice against the operation; and thus deprived himself of the protection to which they owed their safety. This man now lives to exhibit the marks of his folly on a deeply scarred face, the result of a most fearful attack of small pox.

Such a marked instance of its protecting power, cannot fail to make friends for the cause of compulsory vaccination, and to aid in doing away with the idle prejudice against its being put in force.

I may here add that, amongst those protected by vaccination, there were some faint attempts at variola'd, but unattended by any more serious symptoms than a slight febrile action, pains in the loins, and a pustule or two on the face, as was the case in the person of the writer.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
W. ARGYLE WATSON, M. D.

UNITED STATES STEAMER CUYLER,
Tuesday, May 20, 1862.

—A deplorable tragedy occurred in Springfield, Mo., on May 21. Capt. John R. Clark, of Company F, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, being officer of the day, called, in company with one A. J. Rice, both in a state of intoxication, at the house of Mrs. Willis, a widow lady, to get their supper. Mrs. Willis refused to prepare it for them. This enraged the Captain and his companion, and they drew their pistols and attempted to force their way into the house through the guard who had been stationed to protect it. One of the guard shot the Captain through the body, killing him instantly. About the same time, Rice fired at the guard, missing him, but sending a ball through the head of Miss Mary Willis. She fell dead on the floor. Another of the guard fired at Rice, shooting him in the breast, and inflicting what was thought to be a mortal wound. Mrs. Willis is a Union refugee from Arkansas, where she lost two sons assassinated by rebel guerrillas. Capt. Clark was a native of Sciota, Ohio, but moved to Grundy County, in this State, in 1836. He served in the Mexican war under Sterling Price, and was afterward twice elected Sheriff of Grundy County.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	May	21
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May	21
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	May	24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May	31
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June	4
China	Liverpool	New-York	June	7
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June	11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June	18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June	25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Aug.	6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug.	6

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June	4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June	7
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	June	7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	June	11
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June	18
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June	21
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June	25
China	New-York	Liverpool	July	2

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe per steamship *Hibernian* close at the New-York Post-office at 1½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

DRY GOODS.

WINDOW SHADES
GOLD,
PAINTED,
WHITE HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND,
GREEN HOLLAND,
BLUE HOLLAND.
ALL STYLES OF FIXTURES.
KELTY'S 357 359 361 BROADWAY.

LACE.

LACE	No. 359	CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM		CURTAINS.
MUSLIN		CURTAINS.
BROCATEL		CURTAINS.
SATIN		CURTAINS.
DAMASK		CURTAINS.

KELTY, No. 359 BROADWAY.

MADAME A. NOURRIT,
NO. 58 BLEECKER-ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
Informs the Ladies of New-York that she has lately received an elegant assortment of
VALENCIENNES, GARIBALDI,
ZOUAVE, CHEMISSETTE AND
STRAW BONNETS,
which will be sold at the most reasonable prices.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
FINE STOCK OF LACE GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES
FROM AUCTION
CLOSING AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
CHEAPEST LINE LADIES' AND GENTS'
LINEN HDKFS. IN THE CITY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
CLOSING SPRING HAT RIBBONS,
VERY LOW.
FULL STOCK PLAIN CORD EDGE RIBBONS,
ALL WIDTHS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12 1-2c.—LAdies going to the country should supply themselves before the advance. Needles, Canvas, Patterns, &c.; Saxony Yarns all colors. N. B.—New French Invisible Nets and Trimming Ribbons, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 380 and 382 Broadway, near 19th-st.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINEAPPLE goods, and all other scarce and curious articles: AMERICAN INDIAN BARK and BEAD WORK and FANS, with other varieties, at
FOUNTAIN'S Indian Store, No. 653 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$250 REWARD.—LOST, MISLAID OR STOlen, five Bonds Third Mortgage of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, Nos. 21, 23, 183, 184 and 185, with Interest Coupons attached, payable 1st of May and 1st of November. Payment of the same being stopped, the above reward will be paid for their recovery, by S. BRUSH, No. 35 Front-st., New-York.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, IN 5TH-AV., BEtween 34th and 37th sts., a small gold watch, hunting case, with chattelaine and pin. The reward will be paid on leaving it at No. 3 West 37th-st., or at No. 118 Chambers-st., up stairs.

HIGHLY SCENTED AMERICAN TOOTH POWDER

THE FOLLOWING RENDERS COMMENT SUPERFLUOUS:

PRESIDENTIAL MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1862.

Dr. AMOS JOHNSON, No. 73 East 12th-st., New-York:

SIR: The case containing your FAR-FAMED TOOTH-POWDER has been received, and I cheerfully testify to its superiority to all others I have used, in thoroughly cleansing the mouth, purifying the breath, and whitening the teeth.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. LINCOLN.

For sale at druggists. Trade supplied. Made only by Dr. A. JOHNSON, Dentist.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, Delicacies, Wines and Liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 31st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 385 and 563 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HEARD, Jr., Auctioneer.
By
HENRY WOOD & CO.,
Salesrooms No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

BEING THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE
Late JOHN GARSIDE, of Newark, N. J.,
FRIDAY, June 6, at 11 o'clock,
At their salesrooms No. 450 Broadway,
Comprising table and dessert knives, carvers, &c., in pearl, ivory, medallion and silver handles; steel nutpicks, cheese scoops, &c. Being the entire balance of Mr. Garside's manufacture.

By order.
M. L. WARD,
WM. GARSIDE, } Executors.

ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, GUNS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c. ALSO, ABOUT 5,000 CAVALRY SABRES AND LINE OFFICERS' SWORDS.

Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No 158 Broadway, in the lower salesrooms, a large assortment of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, comprising velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, oil cloth and matting, elegant oak, and dining-room suits, made to order, by Hutchings; mahogany parlor suits, elegant chandeliers, black walnut extension table, white China dinner, and tea set, glassware and cutlery, large rosewood wardrobe, rosewood and black walnut bookcases, office desks, bronze clock, and mantel ornaments, sofas, chairs, refrigerator, &c.

ALSO
A fine rosewood cottage pianoforte, and a rosewood melodeon. The whole to be sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB CABINET FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his new salesrooms,
No. 158 BROADWAY.

Part of the elegant stock of one of our most celebrated cabinet makers, being by far the finest furniture ever offered at auction, consisting in part of very richly carved rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, do. do. bureaus, with French plates; elegant secretary and library bookcases of the newest and richest designs, library and dining suites of the best upholstery, reclining chairs in morocco, library tables, hall furniture, card tables, and other elegant furniture. Those in want of really elegant furniture are invited to examine the above, which is on exhibition at the salesroom, and will be POSITIVELY SOLD, without the least reserve.

EUGENE FAURE, Assignee.

D. D. CAULKINS & Co., Auctioneers—Office No. 336 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.
Executor's sale of
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Rich French Pier and Mantel Mirrors,
SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
ELEGANT SILVER PLATE, &c., &c.,
purchased at a cost of over $15,000.
On THURSDAY, June 5,
At the elegant private residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.
Commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely.

The sale comprises the entire contents of the house. The elegant parlor furniture was made to order, and is in solid rosewood. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, offering extra inducements to purchasers, as the entire furniture of the house is new, having all been made within six months.

Elegant rosewood 7-octave pianoforte, with all modern improvements, overstrung bass, &c., cost $600; rich rosewood stool, covered in satin, and embroidered cover; three elegant full suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in rich brocade and satin; rosewood etageres, splendid and costly Parian ornaments, rich vases, &c.; also a magnificent collection of rare paintings, rosewood Turkish easy chairs, in fine reps; rosewood centre and side marble-top tables, richly carved.

Chamber suites, in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, sofa beds, in fine haircloth; ten pure hair mattresses, from forty to fifty pounds, made to order and in excellent condition.

Dining-room Furniture consists of fine oak extension table silver ware, rich China, ivory and silver cutlery, forks, spoons, &c., with heavy cut and engraved glassware of every description.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, June 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 170 East 18th-st., near 2d-av., elegant household furniture, nearly new, the property of a gentleman going to the country, consisting of elegant carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in crimson brocatel: centre and pier tables, velvet and Brussels carpets in fine order, pier and mantel mirrors elegantly framed, brocatel curtains, lace do., gas chandeliers and brackets, library furniture in solid oak, green morocco covering, extension-table, chairs to match. Bedrooms—black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, &c.; also, mattresses and pillows, porcelain, glassware and crockery. Also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. All of the above is nearly new, in first-rate condition, and made to order.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., Opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at Auction, THURSDAY, 5th, and FRIDAY, 6th of June, at their Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large collection of oil paintings, among which will be found a number of fine copies of the old masters from the gallery of a gentleman recently returned from Europe, painted to order by the best Italian copyists. Also, a variety of figure pieces, marines, landscapes, &c., by the following artists, viz: T. A. Richards, Wm. Hart, W. M. Brown, R. Street, La Rue, Weber, A. Barton, G. D. Brewerton, Collins of London, La Croix, Marzoni, Miller, Canteneau, and others. Also, several fine original water colors and drawings, of the Dutch school, by Schotch, Husenburgh, Vernet, Van Drielst, and others. The above are now on exhibition.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—On WEDNESDAY, June 4, and THURSDAY June 5, 10½ o'clock each day, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., comprising richly carved rosewood and walnut parlor suites, covered in brocatelle, plush and hair cloth, rosewood, mahogany, and walnut secretary and library book-cases, marble top centre-tables, Brussels tapestry, ingrain and velvet carpets, extension dining-tables, buffets, dressing bureaus, wash-stands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, lounges; also at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, two billiard-tables, five hunting-case watches, two top light wagons, &c., to be sold to pay advances.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, JUNE 5, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 147 East 18th-st., rain or shine, postponed from yesterday on account of the storm, all the genteel household furniture contained in the above house, consisting of piano forte, pier and mantel mirrors, carpets, bedding, mahogany and black walnut furniture, etc., etc. Sale will commence with the kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of valuable bay horses, long tails, 15½ hands high, about 7 and 8 years old, gentle and kind in all harness. To be sold without reserve, as the owner has no further use for them.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of valuable lots on 3d and 4th avs., 76th and 76th sts., to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TOMORROW, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, June 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofa beds, lounges, bureaus, wardrobes, bedsteads, enameled suites, chandeliers, carpets, oil-cloths, feather beds, hair mattresses, matting, mirrors, kitchen ware, &c.

HENRY WOOD, Auctioneer.

NICHOLS, WOOD & CO., NO. 115 NASsau-st., will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ A. M., a large collection of fushias, roses, geraniums, and Summer flowering plants, all of which are choice and rare.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS. —First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7-octave, $175 to $300.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, —UPRIGHT cottage pianos, for small rooms and country residences, at $15, $50, $75, $100, $175, &c., for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS organist for a Catholic Church. Apply, this day, at Room No. 135 Brandreth House, corner of Canal-st. and Broadway, between 8 and 10 A. M., or 5 and 6 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.

W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A VERY VALuable grist mill property, doing a profitable custom business in a healthy and flourishing village, near the City. Inquire of BULKLEY & PINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Camel-hair Shawls, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, old Gold and Silver, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 123 Broadway under the New-York Hotel.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; would be willing to assist with washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 East 19th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and assist in washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 124 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; is experienced and can furnish excellent City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 97 East 25th-st., three doors from 3d-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young English girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days, by calling at No. 433 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Scotch woman, a situation to do chamberwork, fine washing and ironing, and French fluting, or as laundress; good City reference. Apply at No. 236 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and washer and ironer; best of references will be given. Apply at No. 322 7th-av., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—SITuations wanted, by two respectable young women; one as chambermaid and laundress or waitress; the other as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of children; the very best of City references from their last places. Call at No. 778 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts., in the fancy store, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young girl wishes to obtain a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; would be willing to assist with the care of children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; can come well recommended, and is a Protestant. Call, for two days, at No. 61 East 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; a good home preferred to high wages. Call, for two days, at No. 61 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 148 3d-av., over the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as first-rate waitress and chambermaid by a highly respectable English girl, with best of City references from last employer; would prefer to go to a watering-place. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to taking care of children. Can be seen at No. 115 West 27th-st., in rear house. Good reference from her last place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a young woman who has excellent recommendations, as chambermaid and waitress; will make herself generally useful; is willing to go to the country. Address or call at No. 85 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 98 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Scotch girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good City references. Call at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 4.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, by a young woman lately landed, a situation to care children and assist in chamberwork; understands all kinds of embroidery; willing to make herself useful; would go to the country; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced young woman, as first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches; can take care of a dairy; has no objection to go in the country a short distance; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as cook; understands all kinds of meats, game and pastry, with the best of City and country references; has no objections to go in the country. Apply at 5 2d-st., New-York. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman, who understands cooking in all its branches, and is recommended as quiet, willing, honest and obliging; will assist in plain washing and ironing. Apply at No. 162 Chambers-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, as good cook and good baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 125 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry, and desserts; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., boot store.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, and has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 25 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; she understands her business perfectly; is very neat and trustworthy, and has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 44 West 13th-st., back in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 100 29th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; no objections to go with a family to the country; five years' reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 183 East 11th-st., 2d floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent young woman wishes a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; understands the care of a dairy; or to do chamberwork and waiting; would go to the country; good references. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; best City and country references; country preferred. Can be seen until suited at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wants a situation, as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a most respectable girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 252 West 16th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGLISH WOman of middle age, (no incumbrance,) desires a situation in City or country, to take charge of a gentleman's house; is highly respectable, but not above the work of a small family; is a valuable housekeeper; the highest references. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl, to do general housework in a small private family, or to do chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 156 East 32d-st.

AS HOUSEMAID OR COOK.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation, to do general housework, or to cook, wash and iron; with good City reference. Apply at No. 339 9th-st., for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—A YOUNG American girl wishes a situation as lady's maid or nurse; is capable of cutting and fitting; would like to go in the country, or travel with a lady. Call for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st. Best of references given.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY TWO RESpectable Protestant women, situations; one as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best private families; the other as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the laundry; good references given; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 33 12th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as first-class laundress or chambermaid; the best of City reference can be given; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st., fourth floor, back room

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as laundress and chambermaid. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 49 West 25th-st., where best of reference will be given.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable widow woman, lately landed, a situation in a private family, as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has lived with the best families in the old country; has no objections to go to the country with a lady for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Scotch person; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; can furnish the best of reference as to experience and capacity; would like to travel with a lady. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse, is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; will also do plain sewing and assist with the chamberwork; has the best references. Call at No. 26 West 13th-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; no objections to go in the country; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 191 West 25th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARried woman, who has just lost her baby, wishes a situation as wet nurse; is young and healthy and has got plenty of milk, and can give the best of reference. Call, after 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 46 Orchard-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, with a fresh breast of milk, wishes to get a baby. Residence No. 291 Avenue A, between 16th and 17th sts., two flights of stairs up. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation as nurse or chambermaid, by a woman capable of either situation; can take charge of a child from its birth; has good City references; no objections to town or country. Can be seen at No. 90 West 19th-st., rear house, third floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or can act as nursery governess if required; has been accustomed to children; is willing to make herself useful. Wages no object. City reference given. Call at No. 470 2d-av., near 34th-st., top floor.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as waitress; one that understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen for two days at her last employers, No. 11 West 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; good City reference from her last place; no objections to the country for the Summer. Call for two days at No. 174 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as waitress and chambermaid; is willing to assist with the washing; would like to go in the country. Call at No. 19 West 21st-st.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—Housekeepers, hotel proprietors, and others wanting good servants, are invited to call at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. A large number of girls, with good references, want situations to do all kinds of work; also men servants.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a book-keeper from July 1; best references. Address J. L. S., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business, in the City or country; has the best recommendations from his employer; also young girl as chambermaid and waitress; the girl can be seen at No. 153 34th-st., west corner of 3d-av., second floor, front room; the man can be seen by note to M. H., Box 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man, a Protestant, who is competent in every respect to suit a first-class family; he can produce the most undoubted testimonials from his last place in this City, where he has lived for a number of years. Apply to or address Mr. LOWRY, saddler, No. 332 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman and groom by a single man, who understands his business thoroughly; is strictly temperate, and can be recommended as such; has no objection to City or country; the best of reference given. Address, or apply for three days at No. 11 West 27th-st., for A. B.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, who perfectly understands his business; can produce the very best of City reference; would have no objection to City or country. Can be seen at No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., or address a note to J. C., Box 194 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant young man; has lived for ten years with the late Dr. Freeman. Address T. M., No. 112 East 23d-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single young man as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly well; is very willing and obliging, and not afraid of work; the country preferred; has the best of City and country references. Address G. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a single young man as gardener and coachman; understands raising all kinds of vegetables, and laying out new grounds; is also competent to take care of horses, carriages and harness; is a good careful driver; has good reference. Any person wanting such a man, may address GARDENER, Box 199 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class German waiter man, who speaks good English, in a private family in the City or country; best references will be given. Apply immediately at No. 149 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., in the basement.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a single young man; has no objection to go in the country; can be well recommended by his last employer. Can be seen for two days at Park & Tillord's, corner of 21st.-st. and Broadway.

AS PRIVATE WAITER.—A SUPERIOR private waiter, (Protestant,) accustomed to the duties of a first-rate family, wants a situation; will be highly recommended from his last employer; is sober, steady and trustworthy, and understands his business thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 116 East 13th-st., over the druggist's, second floor, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A WHOLESALE DRYgoods commission store, a lad from 15 to 17 years of age, who resides with his parents; must write a good hand and understand figuring. Salary to commence with $100 per annum. Address in own handwriting, with references, Box No. 845 Post-office, New-York.

A BOY.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE, RESPECTABLE lad, of about 16 years, to run of errands, and make himself generally useful, in a light wholesale business. Apply at No. 256 Broadway, second loft.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a chambermaid and waitress; one that is qualified, and has good references, may apply at No. 45 West 20th-st., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. She must be willing to go in the country for the Summer season.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A GOOD GROOM and skillful driver; he must produce unexceptionable references as to character and capability generally, from families in whose service he has lived for terms of some length. Apply at No. 6 Great Jones-st., corner of Lafayette-place.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, AS LADY'S maid, a competent French, German or Swiss person, who has lived out in that capacity and understands dressing hair. Apply at No. 83 5th-av. Hotel.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a Protestant woman as laundress and chambermaid, to go to the country. Apply at No. 25 Gramercy Park House, before 11 A. M.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A French nurse and seamstress. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 11 St. Mark's-place.

FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY, MERchant and Whaling Voyages.—Wanted, landsmen, seamen, ordinary seamen, coopers, blacksmiths and boat-steerers, for short and long voyages. Inquire at No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany, up stairs, North River. HENRY JAMES, Agent.

TO PIANO MAKERS.—WANTED, A FLY finisher at No. 245 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Apply to J. & C. FISCHER, Agents.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—No. 361 B'dway. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers (gratuitously.) Superior teachers of music and French wanted; also of other branches. Circulars sent upon application. References—Harper Bros., Appleton & Co., Prof. Phelps.

SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—ANY PARENT wishing to locate one or two boys, under 14 years of age, in the country, under advantages which cannot be surpassed, will hear of such an opportunity by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, Esq., No. 132 Broadway, Room 8.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on book-keeping, gives private lessons on book-keeping and business affairs, at his rooms, No. 696 Broadway. Circulars, with terms, on application.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A LADY QUALIFIED TO INSTRUCT IN the English bran

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 170 BROADWAY.
June 3, 1862.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JAMES BROUWER,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
JOHN D. WARD,	C. B. SATTERLEE,
H. K. MORRIS,	THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE,
WM. H. COLES,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
C. C. SATTERLEE,	NEILSON RENTON.
JOSEPH JAMISON,	DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
JOHN D. WARD,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN J. MCLAREN,
CHARLES H. CLAYTON,	ROBERT H. SHADDELL,
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, SECRETARY.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

LOAN FOR EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1859, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 18th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of Stock Stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, under article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1778. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June instant, by depositing the same in specie, or its equivalent, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $800,000, reimbursable 1st July, 1863, will also be received in payment of bids.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and it will be paid to the holders of the Stock quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Dated Comptroller's Office, June 2, 1862.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates of the said amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same in the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN S. GILES.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, next. The polls will be open at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 7, and remain closed until June 19.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.

DATED AT UTICA, May 15, 1862.

EDWARD A. WETMORE, Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 28, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

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1 BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR 13 Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, proximo. The poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 10 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, at a fair valuation, $25,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton E. Sweet and J. C. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—$20,000 IN hand, belonging to an estate, and some $60,000 or $70,000 expected soon, are offered in one sum or several, on strictly first-class security. Applications of this character, from principals, will be considered, if addressed EX., Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

N. B.—Should extraordinary security be offered, a part might be loaned at 6 per cent.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The Board of Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Co. have this day declared an interest dividend of 7 (seven) per cent., dating from the issue of the certificates (Feb. 15, 1861,) to the 1st of June, inst., and payable on the 2d of June. By order of the Trustees.

EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 29, 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE UPON THE BONDS of this Company, June 1, will be paid on presentation and surrender at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, June 3, 1862.

The annual election for thirty-five Directors of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 17th June inst., at the office corner of Canal and Thompson sts.

Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 21, 1862.—ELECTION.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, No. 256 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

ARMY AND NAVY PAY AND CLAIM OFFICE.—Officers and soldiers back pay from the Government and State collected and adjusted on liberal terms. Advances made on all United States and State claims of officers and soldiers, by RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Army and Navy Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 9, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR BIMONTHLY SALE OF STATE AND CITY BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 5, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

20	East River Ins. Co.	20	Resolute Ins. Co. $100
20	Bank of Commerce. $100	10	Niagara Ins. Co. 50
20	Adriatic Ins. Co. 25	10	Wash. Marine Ins. 100
10	New-York Ice Co. 25	10	Phœnix Ins. 50
40	Astor Ins. Co. 25	25	Grocers' Ins. Co. 50
5	Hoffe Ins. Co. 150	40	Lorillard Ins. Co. 25
40	Beekman Ins. Co. 25	30	Col. Marine Ins. 100

$2,500 Logan Co. Mining & Manufact'g Co. 8 cent. Bonds.
40 Chatham Bank $25 50 North Western Ins. 50
$3,000 Missouri State 6 ₰ cent Bonds
5,000 Sciota & Hocking Valley 1st Mortgage.
2,000 St. Louis (Mo.) Anticipation Bonds.

Next Regular Sale MONDAY, June 9, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, WASHINGTON, May 3, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until THURSDAY, the fifth day of June, 1862, at noon, for the supply of such quantities of Fresh Beef and Vegetables as may be required on the New-York station, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th June, 1863.

The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords; and each article must be offered for by the pound.

Bond with approved security will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with. Payment to be made in certificates of indebtedness or in Treasury notes, at the option of the Government.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriation for the naval service for 1846-7, approved 10th August, 1846,) by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty.

PROPOSALS FOR PAINTING DOME OF CAPITOL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, at 12 M., for furnishing materials and executing the painting of the iron-work of the new dome of the United States Capitol.

Drawings exhibiting every part of the work, and specifications explaining the manner of executing the same, may be examined at the Architect's Office, in the southwest room on the attic story of the centre building of the United States Capitol, every day, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 9 A. M., and 4 P. M.

WATT J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 M., on MONDAY, June 9, 1862, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for furnishing to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing,

1,500 SADDLE-HORSES.

To be free from all defects; to be between six (6) and nine (9) years old, and from 15 to 15½ hands high.

MARES EXCLUDED.

All animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a duly authorized agent of the Government appointed for that purpose.

Persons to whom the bids are awarded will be notified where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals will be received for the whole, or any part of the above number of horses, and they will be accompanied by the names of two (2) responsible parties, who shall become security for the faithful execution of the contract.

Delivery to commence within six days after the signing of the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 18 Mercer-street, New-York.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; delivering to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (6) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to [Signed,]

A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection of a wing on the easterly side of, and adjoining Ward School-House No. 50, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidders, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 4, 1862.

FREDERICK E. MATHER, MICHAEL RYAN, EDWARD COOPER, JOHN FOSTER, } Committee on New Schools of the XVIIIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior and the interior walls and woodwork of Ward School-house No. 20, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

JOHN HAYWARD, CHAS. E. KYGLER, Z. FRANCIS BARNES, JOHN H. NIEPOTH, } Committee on Repairs of the Tenth Ward Board of School Officers.

Dated June 2, 1862.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR AMBULANCES.—PROposals will be received at this office until Saturday, June 7, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (250) two hundred and fifty army ambulances, to be delivered in this city on or before the 1st day of July next, and as much sooner as possible—a pattern of which can be seen on application to this office. They must be made of the best seasoned material, and will be subject to a most rigid inspection. Proposals for any number less than two hundred and fifty will be received. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, the names of whom will be mentioned in the proposals. Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for ambulances," and addressed to

(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT Harrisburgh, Chicago, and Indianapolis, by the officers of the Quartermaster's Department stationed at those places respectively, until the 5th of June next, for the delivery on or before the 13th of that month, of two thousand five hundred cavalry horses at Perryville, Md.; one thousand five hundred at Chicago, and one thousand at Indianapolis—the horses to be sound, not less than six nor more than eight years old, nor less than fifteen hands high, of dark colors, and adapted to cavalry service. None will be received until they are inspected by an authorized agent of the Government. By order,

E. S. SIBLEY, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received until July 1, 1862, for three hundred tons (more or less) first quality Red Ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons, and half tons, throughout the City of New-York, and about fifty tons of the above to be delivered in the cities of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn, between the 1st day of November, 1862, and the 30th day of April, 1863. The Committee on Fuel retain the privilege of excluding such bids as in their judgment the interest of the Department may demand.

ROBERT McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st., SAM'L B. THOMPSON, No. 84 Beekman-st., JAMES BAREMORE, No. 58 Nassau-st., Committee on Fuel.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—A. WILLETS' CROCKERY AND glass warehouse is removed to No. 203 Fulton-st., between Church and Greenwich sts., where buyers from all sections can find a well-selected assortment of goods, together with kerosene lamps, wicks, chimneys, fixtures, &c., which will be sold at manufacturers prices, for cash.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park-place.

HY. G. HADDEN, President.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, LATE OF CHAMbers-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 43 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

REMOVAL.—DANIEL LORD, DANIEL D. LORD, HENRY DAY & GEORGE D. F. LORD, have removed to Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT OF 15th Sept. of Count Rottan, Roule de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. R. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st. (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is she discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees a cure, immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful, useful work ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 14th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, entable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, published in his dying gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED BY DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Success in every instance is as certain as that water quenches thirst. Office No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Prevention better than cure. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the Celebrated Safe. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $4 per dozen: mailed free on receipt of remittance.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES of the stomach and bowels can be more effectually cured by a vegetable nutricious cracker (Davy's Ervalenta) than by any drugs. ISAAC McGAY, Cracker Baker, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

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DENTISTRY.

Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway, continue to administer their NEW CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM with increased confidence and success, after a trial of more than a year, in several hundred cases, from 70 down to 7 years of age. Beautiful sets of teeth, from $10 to $25. Refer to Drs. Pond, Wooster, Gilchrist and Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris, Parker, Smith and others.

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FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

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No. 65, corner of William-st.

All our goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Hadfield. We keep only his works, and buy none from unreliable makers.

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at the lowest market rates.

The largest assortment of brilliant Colored Lanterns, for illuminations. STRASBURGER & NUHN, No. 65 Malden-lane, corner of William-st.

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FIREWORKS.

Dépôt No. 47 Malden-lane.
H. B. TITUS, Agent.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.

R. FOULDS, Jr.,
Remember the No., 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.—FINKLE & LYON sewing machines, new, for sale or to rent on monthly payments. Inquire of P. H. DIAMOND, 538 Broadway

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J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 150 BOWERY.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, &c., latest styles; specimens by mail. Also, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Plated-ware, of the best qualities, and at low prices.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Coes.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

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These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.

EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class.....$160
Third-class.....66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, June 7.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, June 14.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, June 21.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MACONOCHIE, No. 85 Buchanan-st.; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, Jun 7, at 12 o'clock M., FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

NOTICE.—FOR RIO JANEIRO, LOTA, (NEAR VALPARAISO,) AND SAN FRANCISCO.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new steamer CONSTITUTION, 3,300 tons burden, from New-York for the above ports on or about the 20th inst.

Cabin passage to Rio Janeiro.....$150
Cabin passage to Lota.....$300
Cabin passage to San Francisco.....$400

For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. JUNE 2, 1862.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 21.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

[Continued from First Page.]

upon the grounds not over a mile distant from the opposite bank of the river.

Prisoners captured at Hanover continue to be brought in. It is officially reported that the whole number taken is over 700. Among the prisoners taken are one brigade and two regimental surgeons, who are now engaged in dressing the wounds of their own people. A large barn belonging to the rabid Secessionist, Dr. GAINES, has been converted into a hospital, and contains at present about 40 wounded prisoners.

Many of them consider it a fortunate circumstance that they fell into our hands, because we have surgeons who know how to treat their wounds, and are willing to extend to them all the comforts and privileges that reason and humanity could require. One prisoner asked why we did not come sooner, declaring that he had been too anxious to secure a chance to escape from the rebel army; and numbers of my comrades, he added, who have been forced into this war, are only waiting an opportunity to throw down their weapons and escape to your lines.

At about noon, yesterday, a most terrific thunderstorm visited us, drenching the camp and the outdoor appointments of the army in a manner that has seldom been witnessed by Northern troops. The rain continued until late last night. During the afternoon, when the shower had reached its acme, Quartermaster's Sergeant, C. H. HOWARTH, of the Forty-fourth New-York Regiment, was killed by lightning. Sergeant-Major J. WARNE and Sergeant GODFREY, also of the Forty-fourth, were struck at the same time, but their injuries are not reported as dangerous.

A Terrible Storm—Killed and Injured by Lightning—Probability that Beauregard will Move his Forces to Virginia—State of Affairs in Richmond.

NEW-BRIDGE, Sunday, June 1—6 P. M.

Yesterday afternoon we were visited by a terrible storm, doing considerable damage to our camps, and, I regret to say, causing a loss of life.

The gallant Forty-fourth Regiment, just returned from the battle of Hanover Court-house, had one man killed and four badly injured in their camp by lightning. Their names are as follows: Killed, Quartermaster-Sergeant Henry Howlett; injured, Sergeant-Major Webber, Sergeant Godfrey, Sergeant Willard, private Jacob Deans.

Trees were blown down injuring many of our soldiers by their falls, and tents were prostrated. In several of the camps there have been lives lost. Two houses and a barn were struck by lightning in the vicinity of New-Bridge. The tornado lasted about three hours, and was accompanied by heavy peals of thunder and rain. The roads are again in a frightful condition. Any movement, therefore, for the present, is almost impossible.

News of the evacuation of Corinth by BEAUREGARD, and occupation of Harper's Ferry by JACKSON's forces was received yesterday at headquarters. If BEAUREGARD has his Memphis communication still open, his army will come to Richmond instead of going to New-Orleans.

The policy of concentration is being rapidly followed by the rebels from the different points of their line. There is not a moment to be lost in capturing Richmond before BEAUREGARD can form a junction with JOE JOHNSTON. I have no doubt but for the heavy fall of rain yesterday, the army would have been marching to Richmond to-day.

A contraband who left Richmond last night, reports the houses in some portions of the city tarred, ready to be set on fire, which, he says, they intend doing rather than surrender. Valuable personal property of all descriptions has been removed.

Provisions on the line of the rebel army in front of Richmond, are very scarce. The troops are living on half rations. The city is vacated by every family that can get away. Few stores are open, business is completely stagnated.

Col. McQUADE, now commanding Second Brigade in FITZ JOHN PORTER'S Division, will be recommended to the President for appointment as Brigadier-General, for gallantry, &c., at the battle of Hanover Court-house.

Dr. WATERS, Medical Director of Gen. PORTER'S Division, deserves the highest commendation for his perfect arrangements in the care of the wounded. All, with few exceptions, under his skillful treatment, are doing well. M.

CASUALTIES OF THE BATTLE.

MOVEMENTS OF THE WOUNDED.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 4.

The Steamer *Whildin* arrived at 1 o'clock this morning from James River, having on board 400 wounded soldiers, wounded at the battle of Chickahominy. All Pennsylvanians with two exceptions, viz.: Private JOHN HOLYWOOD, Company D, Fortieth New-York, gun-shot, fractured thigh; Capt. R. S. REYNOLDS, Company F, Fifth New-Jersey, gun-shot wound in the thigh.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 4.

A private dispatch states that the steamer *Daniel Webster* left White House last night, with 242 wounded New-England soldiers, including Brig.-Gen. DEVENS and Col. BRIGGS, for Boston.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 4.

The *Elm City* arrived here, to-day, from White House, bringing 450 of the wounded before Richmond. They have all been distributed among the several hospitals. The following is the list:

J. J. Smith, 93d N. Y.	H. Hill, 81st N. Y.
John Spaulding, 93d N. Y.	A. Brayley, 57th N. Y.
Capt. C. H. Travers, 5th Mich.	A. Wood, 40th N. Y.
J. R. Kearney, 5th N. Y.	R. Horner, 90th N. Y.
B. Dugan, 100th N. Y.	A. O. Miller, 55th N. Y.
C. F. Benjamin, 55th N. Y.	D. Slatterly, 98th N. Y.
A. Billing, 3d Mich.	W. White, 98th N. Y.
Capt. H. E. Reynolds, 1st Lt.,	P. Welsh, 87th N. Y.
A. Wendelina, 5th Mich.	Levi Rockwood, 93d New-York.
J. L. Gibson, 101st Penn.	R. Baker, 93d N. Y.
A. Grant, 2d Mich.	H. Fuller, 38th N. Y.
E. Francis, 11th Me.	M. M. Ford, 88th N. Y.
M. Spack, 52d Penn.	P. Greenhow, 98th N. Y.
A. Conner, 37th N. Y.	A. Peterson, 55th N. Y.
T. Dalton, 37th N. Y.	A. Nichols, 90th N. Y.
G. Stanbacker, 5th Mich.	E. Riddle, 38th N. Y.
A. Dagley, 37th N. Y.	J. L. Turner, 56th N. Y.
F. Friedboe, 5th Michigan.	J. P. Bailey, 100th N. York.
D. Morrison, 11th Maine.	A. Brixilly, 101st Penn.
N. Minick, 61st Penn.	W. P. Baird, 53d Penn.
J. S. Taylor, 5th N. Jersey.	James Roberts, 5th Mich.
Jas. Logan, 5th N. Jersey.	D. Spencer, 81st N. York.
M. Wood, 71st New-York.	N. Joseph, 103d Penn.
James McCabe, 38th N. Y.	J. Leary, 81st New-York.
J. O'Brien, 37th New-York.	T. McCarty, 10th Mass.
C. Etaw, 96th New-York.	C. Ackerman, 93d N. York.
Isaac Reynolds, 98th N. Y.	R. S. Lovett, 104th Penn.
W. W. Park, 98th N. York.	G. W. Waldron, 5th Mich.
P. E. Callaher, 40th N.Y.	J. P. Clark, 103d Penn.
J. C. Sacker, 2d Michigan.	A. L. Elliott, 96th N. Y.
J. H. Clark, 3d Michigan.	L. Greenwood, 81st N. Y.
J. Stevens, 67th New-York.	J. Connolly, 37th N. Y.
R. S. Mills, 101st Penn.	W. H. Marrett, 3d Michigan.
Jas. Curtis, 1st Long Island.	G. C. Post, 3d Michigan.
Amos Rosenberger, 3d Mich.	C. H. Wash, 3d Maine.
J. A. Tompkins, 3d Mich.	E. Wood, 2d Michigan.
M. Mathews, 1st Long Isl'd.	C. F. Smith, 3d Michigan.
H. M. Bunsberg, 52d Penn.	J. McCarthy, 1st L. Island.
M. Lile, 96th New-York.	D. Smith, 1st Long Island.
J. A. McMullen, 55th Penn.	W. Barry, 101st Penn.
H. Mather, 10th Mass.	P. Meagen, 3d Michigan.
S. Williams, 10th Mass.	B. F. Cole, 3d Michigan.
S. Begore, 96th New-York.	G. A. Cook, 63d Pennsyl'a.
E. P. Moon, 3d Michigan.	T. M. Brown, 102d Pa.
D. P. Loole, 3d Michigan.	W. Thompson, 101st Pa.
D. Kelly, 3d Michigan.	C. Allen, 92d New-York.
R. Boi, 3d Michigan.	J. P. Boyle, 103 Pa
C. McMartin, 5th Michigan.	J. W. Clark, 5th N. Jersey.
J. Porter, 2d Michigan.	C. Russell, 5th Michigan.
J. Faler, 2d Michigan.	J. M. Justin, 10th Mass.
J. Sulter, 5th Michigan.	J. C. Kelso, 105th Penn.
F. Hodges, 3d Michigan.	J. Collum, 37th New-York.
G. Keyes, 5th Michigan.	W. Rehills, 5th New-Jersey.
D. Webb, 3d Michigan.	J. Moore, 101st Penn.
T. Stark, 5th Michigan.	J. Dalloway, 52d New-York.
J. Wurth, 23d Penn.	Peter Falet, 37th N. Y.
S. Hoagland, 5th N. Y.	T. Turnay, 37th N. Y.
J. Leer, 58th N. Y.	C. W. Hall, 5th N. J.
J. Higgins, 5th N. J.	J. W. Whaples, 10th N. Y.
J. Harris, 5th N. J.	R. McBarr, 92d N. Y.
E. A. Calverson, 23d Pa.	W. B. Barlow, 92d N. Y.
Ed. McClaskey, 11th Pa.	R. T. Baer, 3d Michigan.
A. Harrington, 3d Mich.	1st Lieut. J. Knox, 5th Mich.
P. Ryan, 37th New-York.	John Bayne, 71st N. York.
M. Walker, 5th New-Jersey.	Lt.-Col. J. Deforest, 81st N.Y.
C. Flanders, 96th N. Y.	W. Murtay, 5th Mich.
J. Brown, 96th N. Y.	E. Dye, 60th N. Y.
J. Bayle, 23d Penn.	W. Kasalburn, 55th N. Y.
A. Sheetburgh, 93d N. Y.	Lieut. E. Walker, 38th N.Y.
H. Sanford, 93d N. Y.	J. Horner, 93d Penn.
J. O'Neill, 6th New-York.	W. McCallum, 61st Penn.
C. Wier, 31st Pennsylvania.	R. Campbell, 5th Michigan.
M. Burr, 10th Massachusetts.	W. O. Sprage, 81st N. Y.
John Kraiter, 56th N. Y.	J. Bayne, 71st New-York.
J. A. English, 62d Penn.	C. Bowers, 101st Penn.

BRIG.-GEN. HOWARD WOUNDED.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 4.

The Old Point boat arrived at 6½ o'clock this morning. Among her passengers were Brig.-Gen. HOWARD and son, Lieut. HOWARD, wounded in the late battle. The former had his arm amputated before leaving. They have both gone North.

FROM THE CORINTH ARMY.

Important Dispatch from Gen. Halleck.

Gen. Pope Thirty Miles South of Corinth With 40,000 Men.

THE RETREATING REBELS HARD PUSHED

Ten Thousand Prisoners and Deserters Already Captured.

Fifteen Thousand Stand of Arms Secured.

Beauregard in a Condition of Frenzy.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 4.

The following dispatch was received this afternoon at the War Department:

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, June 4.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Gen. POPE, with 40,000 men, is thirty miles south of Corinth, pushing the enemy hard. He *already reports 10,000 prisoners and deserters from the enemy, and 15,000 stand of arms captured. Thousands of the enemy are throwing away their arms.*

A farmer says that when BEAUREGARD learned that Col. ELLIOTT had cut the railroad on his line of retreat, *he became frantic, and told his men to save themselves the best way they could.*

We have captured nine locomotives and a number of cars. One of the former is already repaired, and is running to-day. Several more will be in running order in two or three days.

The result is all I could possibly desire.

(Signed,) H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General Commanding.

GEN. POPE'S MOVEMENTS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 4.

A special dispatch from Cairo, says:

Immediately on the occupation of Corinth, forces from Gen. POPE'S Division were sent out in pursuit of such rebels as fled westward.

Gen. GRANGER, in command of two regiments of cavalry, soon came in the rear of the enemy six miles southwest of Corinth and engaged in a fight. He lost fifty men, but was afterwards largely reinforced, when the rebels were surrounded. It is said that five or ten thousand have been captured. A portion of them have reached Pittsburgh Landing, *en route* to northern military prisons.

At last accounts Gen. POPE was nine miles southwest of Corinth, which point his whole corps had reached.

THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

CAIRO, Sunday, June 1, 1862.

The *City Belle* arrived from Pittsburgh Landing at about midnight last night. Parties who come direct from Corinth scout the idea that we have secured any number of prisoners. None were seen in or about the enemy's works when they left, except an occasional straggler. There seems to be no doubt that Gen. HALLECK was taken by surprise by the complete evacuation of the enemy's position. He had counted on a desperate resistance by them to the last. His line of battle was formed on Friday morning, and arrangements were complete for an obstinate fight. His advanced batteries were at work shelling the town with the utmost vigor, even up to the time that portions of our force were in occupation. There is no dout that had the enemy remained they would have been annihilated or forced to surrender. On Friday the decisive blow Gen. HALLECK had aimed was falling, while the rebels were effecting their masterly dodge. The inception of this blow is seen in the operations of Wednesday, when our entire line was advanced from one-half to three-quarters of a mile, and up into easy range of the enemy's works.

Our heavy siege guns were put into position on the works thrown up by the advanced column on that day. This movement throughout was hotly contested, the enemy doubtless seeking to keep our forces at a safe distance, if possible, until their escape should be consummated. They continued to show an unbroken front, and to work their batteries with energy, and without interruption, throughout that and the following days. It seems quite plain that their advance pickets were kept in total ignorance of the retrograde movements taking place in their rear.

On Thursday morning operations were resumed with the same earnestness as on Wednesday. The enemy appeared still in position, and contested every inch of our advance with the utmost determination. At 9 o'clock on that morning, however, their musketry firing was ceased, and was not again resumed. After that hour there was no further close engagements. The batteries on both sides, however, were kept in play, though a gradual diminution of the enemy's fire had observable as the day wore away, and before night it had wholly ceased. During the night heavy explosions were heard in the enemy's works, which were conjectured to be the destruction of their magazines and ammunition, which subsequently proved true. Flames were also seen issuing from the town in the latter part of the night. These indications were plain to those in the advance of our lines, and were understood to be preparations for an evacuation, but it was not even supposed by them that the work was so near its completion.

On Friday morning the battle, if such it may be called, was resumed on our part. Our batteries commenced throwing round after round of shell into the rebel intrenchments and the town, with a rapidity indicating a determination to destroy the place. Occasional volleys of musketry, too, were fired at the straw imitations of pickets, set up during the night by the enemy to deceive our army. As no response was received to any of these demonstrations, and as the supposed pickets were proven by the clearer light of day, and their unflinching bravery, to be but representations, officers dashed ahead to obtain closer views and satisfy themselves of the enemy's position. Finding no resistance, they galloped carelessly on, close up to the rebel fortifications and into their works, and finally into the very town. Several little squads thus sallied out, increasing their speed as they advanced, covetous of the distinction of being the first to enter. They found the place really deserted. The shells from the Federal batteries fell thick and fast about these venturesome gentlemen, but they seemed to have no fear of them.

The first party rode into the town about 7 o'clock in the morning, and then was discovered the full extent of the victory gained. Destruction, waste and desolation were visible on every hand. Huge piles of commissary stores were smouldering in the flames. The remains of buildings destroyed were conspicuous on the streets. The enemy had fled, taking care that what they could not carry away should at least not be left for the victors.

One large warehouse, filled with provisions, was all that remained undamaged of boundless stores of similar goods, sufficient to withstand a much longer siege. Sacks were torn open, barrels broken, hogsheads knocked to pieces, and their contents mixed in common piles, upon and about which huge bonfires had been lit. A score or more of buildings were already in flames, and rapidly the fire was speeding. The Baptist Church, one of the largest and finest building in the city, was in ruins. The platforms of the railroad station-house were on fire. The Court-house was in imminent danger. The whole town was threatened with a speedy destruction. There were but a handful of citizens left to fight the devouring element, but at this juncture our troops began to file into the town. These, as fast as they arrived, were set at work extinguishing the fire and saving property. Many, however, found time to sneak away and scour the place in search of plunder. The town was, in fact, given up to plunder, and the soldiers, who had so long and patiently manœuvred for the position, could not be expected willingly to resist the the temptation to secure some valuable mementoes of the victory.

It was ascertained from the few citizens remaining, and from the straggling captives who were brought in, that the main body of the rebels had gone to Grand Junction, but that a few thousand, the last to leave, had taken the wagon-road to Kossuth, a small town nine or ten miles southwest. The evacuation had commenced early in the week, and for several days was carried on leisurely and with good order, but at the last our forces crowded them too fast, and they were obliged to fly precipitately.

The means of transportation at their command, although known to be immense, were wholly inadequate to accommodate the grand rush of Wednesday night and Thursday, and hence some thousands of them, variously estimated at from 8,000 to 15,000, were obliged to fly on foot to Kossuth. As soon as it was ascertained what direction these had taken, Gen. HALLECK ordered large detachments of cavalry and light artillery to pursue them. The probability is they will be overhauled and forced to surrender.

The most singular circumstance connected with this evacuation was its completeness. Not only was the entire rebel army successfully withdrawn, but they carried with them every piece of ordnance they had. As yet I have to learn of a single gun that has been captured. A large quantity of ammunition was left behind, but in a damaged state. Whatever of anything they could not take away they destroyed, except the single house full of provisions. The constant whistling of locomotives, as they arrived day and night, with remarkable frequency during the week, had been noticed by our men; but so admirably did the rebels cover their real operations, that it was supposed these constantly-arriving trains were bringing in reinforcements. It is supposed that some of the enemy, perhaps a large number, went away on the Mobile and Ohio Road, early in the week, but that Col. ELLIOTT'S operations in destroying the bridges on that road, mentioned in a former dispatch, closed that route against them, and resulted in a wide separation of their forces. This is corroborated by the fact that the enemy were known to have eighty-five thousand men, at the lowest estimate, in Corinth; twenty-five thousand only have gone to Grand Junction. These, with the ten or fifteen thousand who fled to Kossuth, makes but forty thousand in all. The balance are reported to have gone to Okolono, on the Mobile and Ohio Road, half way to Columbus. They are the ones who went away early in the week, and division of the force argues the success of Col. ELLIOTT'S expedition.

Nothing is, of course, yet known of Gen. HALLECK'S plans. For the future he will be able to command, from Gen. MITCHEL'S recent gallant exploits, a very large quantity of rolling stock, to be put immediately upon the various railroads now in his possession.

The Mobile and Ohio Road, running direct to Columbus, Ky., will greatly expedite and facilitate the transmission of supplies to him. This road will doubtless be immediately put in running order.

The whole system of railroads in the South are of the same guage, and the stock of one road can, without trouble, be transferred to any other.

A still later dispatch to the same paper says:

Gen. HALLECK has established his headquarters in Corinth. The fire in the town has been subdued. Not over half the place was burned. On many of the deserted buildings and storehouses the facetious fugitives had placed cards, "To let; inquire of G. T. Beauregard;" "This property for sale; inquire at Richmond," etc.

There has been no considerable arrest of fugitives so far as is yet publicly known. In fact, no one has yet seen any considerable number of prisoners; the highest estimate placing the total captured at five hundred. Doubtless many of those who escaped on foot will be overtaken and secured, as strong forces have been sent in pursuit.

It has been ascertained that on Thursday evening there were yet in the enemy's works between 20,000 and 30,000 men. The entire available rolling stock on the various roads controlled by the rebels was concentrated at Corinth at that time, for the final evacuation. A large number of side tracks had been laid down for the accommodation of so many cars. At sundown on Thursday there were seventeen long trains standing upon these tracks ready to move. They all left loaded to the full on that evening.

Accounts are conflicting as to the route they took. Some reports say they all went directly west toward Grand Junction, while others insist that a portion of the trains run out on the Mobile and Ohio Road, southward. If the latter should be correct, those who took that route will be yet captured, as there is no doubt of the success of Col. ELLIOTT'S expedition, which would have rendered that road impassable at or before the time the trains could reach the point to which he was sent.

Acting upon the information that some did take that road, and would therefore be stopped at a distance of forty miles, Gen. HALLECK has sent a strong force in pursuit.

Those who went by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Grand Junction will have clear sailing, and will probably escape. It is not presumed that they went to Grand Junction with any intention of making a stand there, but simply to expedite the movement of the trains. They can run down on the Mississippi Central Railroad from Grand Junction to Jackson, and then cut across *vid* the Southern Mississippi Railroad to the Mobile and Ohio again, at Meridian, and join those who moved down the latter road direct at any desired point.

An impression prevails that the destination of the whole force is Richmond, Va., which they can reach by the way of Mobile.

Those who were left at Corinth on account of the insufficiency of the railroad accommodations, and who subsequently fled to Kossuth, will be captured.

To the Eighth Missouri unquestionably belongs the honor of first entering the town. As a memento of this fact, they have secured a beautiful rebel flag, bearing a life-like portrait of JEFF. DAVIS.

Gen. SHERMAN'S was the first division to enter the rebel works, a distinction which was closely contested by Gen. POPE, the two divisions moving in almost simultaneously, though from opposite directions.

Criticism is not silent as against Gen. HALLECK. If it shall appear that Col. ELLIOTT was successful in cutting off their retreat directly south, and these, with the few thousand who fled afoot, are captured, it will be seen that we have gained no inconsiderable victory. Should they all escape, we yet have the position and have dispersed one of their most powerful armies. There can be no denying the fact that their retreat was a most masterly, and, so far, successful movement.

There are many subordinate officers who are crying, had Gen. POPE been in command, or had Gen. GRANT been left to manage the field operations, or had some other officers been there, there would have been no escaping. There is no disguising the fact, that from officers commanding divisions down to the rank and file of the army, there is a general burst of indignation at the Commanding General. He is denounced as incompetent to lead our army; indisposed to take advice; dictatorial and discourteous towards his subordinates, and in a thousand other things disqualified for the position of field officer. This is the first outburst of passion. Time will doubtless modify this somewhat, and Gen. HALLECK may yet be able to show that he has not been outgeneraled.

The only announcement of the evacuation Gen. HALLECK would allow to be telegraphed to the Landing, was in these words: "The Federal flag now floats over Corinth." It is stated by persons just from there, that orders were immediately telegraphed to Pittsburgh Landing, Fort Henry, Paducah and Cairo, forbidding the transmission of any dispatches to newspapers or private individuals. If such an order was issued, it failed to reach Cairo.

The killed and wounded on our side during the two days' operations prior to the evacuation did not exceed 200 in all. The Missouri Second and Eighth suffered most. No accurate statement of losses has yet been received.

The rebels removed all their sick and wounded, and disposed of their dead, so that it is not known how heavily they suffered.

It is assumed by many who have been at Corinth that previous to their evacuation the rebels made as large a display as possible of barrels, sacks, &c., to give the impression that they had plenty of provisions, while the real fact is they were nearly destitute, and their stores rapidly diminishing. It should be borne in mind that an army of 80,000 or 100,000 men cannot subsist any great length of time on a single warehouse full of provisions.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* says:

"Wednesday morning a Council of War was called, in which all the Generals participated. One result reached, was the determination to make a general advance on Thursday. Another, was the conclusion to send Col. ELLIOTT, of the Second Iowa Cavalry, with eleven companies of his own command, and eight companies of the Second Michigan Cavalry, upon an expedition to the south of Corinth. His instructions were to leave the left of the Federal lines and proceed eastwardly, till near the Alabama line; thence in a southerly direction until he reached a railroad bridge on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, where the road crosses one of the branches of the Little Tombigbee River, to burn the bridge and destroy the railroad for a mile in either direction: thence to move northward, make the circuit of the country around Corinth, and report to Gen. SHERMAN on the right. In the event that he found his progress North impeded by any considerable Confederate army, he was ordered to make the best of his way to the Mississippi River and join and coöperate with Commodore FARRAGUT'S gunboat fleet. It was to cover this movement of Col. ELLIOTT that the entire line was to make a demonstration upon Corinth."

A correspondent of the Chicago *Post* writes:

"A temporary stand will be made on the Mobile and Ohio Road until the main body of the army can complete the fortification of Columbus. At this point they have concentrated and are still gathering all the supplies to be found in the Cotton States. It will be the last ditch. If attacked soon, they will fight until their provisions are exhausted; if not attacked, they can remain in position at most but a few weeks. In either event they will break up into guerrilla bands, and prolong the war after the manner of their more Southern neighbors, the Mexicans.

A gentleman who has just arrived here conversed with a telegraph operator who was impressed into the rebel service, and has been stationed at Corinth. He made his escape about ten days ago, and says that the day he left a message was sent to Mobile to hold that place at all hazards, as it would be the base of future operations. Large reinforcements were sent there the same day."

Freshet.

MAUCH CHUNK, Wednesday, June 4.

The Schuylkill has risen nine feet in six hours, and is still rising rapidly. The lower part of the town is flooded. Canal navigation is suspended. Much property has been damaged

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH

Reports of the Movements of the Rebel Force Under Jackson.

The Divisions of Smith and Longstreet Believed to be in the Valley.

MARTINSBURGH, Wednesday, June 4.

Reports here this morning are to the effect that JACKSON, with all his force, was seen on Sunday marching toward New-Market, about thirty miles south of Strasburgh. The firing heard on Monday is known to have been an attack by MILROY upon JACKSON'S rear guard. It is reported on apparently reliable authority that SMITH and LONGSTREET are in the Valley with from twelve to fifteen thousand men.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

MARTINSBURGH, Wednesday, June 4.

Reliable statements from Strasburgh say that JACKSON'S whole force, with his train and prisoners, succeeded in passing through toward New-Market.

The firing on Monday was an attack by Gen. MILROY on JACKSON'S rear guard, at Fisher's Hill, a strong strategic point, a mile and a half south of Strasburgh.

From the best information attainable, the enemy held their ground, and resumed their retreat during the night.

It is reported that JACKSON'S advance guard were in New-Market on Monday night. Gens. SMITH and LONGSTREET were in the Valley, with 15,000 men, but their exact position was unknown.

FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

Effects of the Retreat Throughout the Shenandoah Valley—Onward Again to Martinsburgh—Movements of Gens. Fremont and Shields.

From our own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH, WILLIAMSPORT, Md., Saturday, May 31, 1862.

After several vexatious delays, I have at length reached the headquarters of Gen. BANKS, Williamsport, Md.; and so far as my own feelings are concerned, and I believe the feelings of the whole of the *very* small force that has been left to the General, I have arrived on a day auspicious to the cause of the Union, in the pleasant Valley of the Shenandoah. With your letter of introduction in hand, I passed immediately to the exceedingly unostentatious tent of the commander, where I received every attention and facility for obtaining information that could be desired—a reception which I appreciated all the more from having met with the very "extreme of the opposite" from one of his subordinates, at another point, to whom I presented similar testimonials of the object of my mission. I am strongly tempted to give you an account of the insults to which I was subjected at Harper's Ferry—arrest and incarceration, threats to hang me, &c., volunteered, while there was not a shadow of proof against me, and while, in fact every step of the examination showed clearly that I was there for the purpose, and only for the purpose, I had named. The excuse, and perhaps it is sufficient, is that they are there surrounded by spies. But I have matters of public interest, and not personal arrogance, to write about.

I have, in so far as time has allowed, talked with officers and privates, citizens of Virginia, who have been forced to leave it again in consequence of the retreat, and citizens of Maryland who have suffered for their faith in the Union, and I have yet to find the man who has not the very highest opinion of Gen. BANKS' management; in fact, those who have suffered most have the warmest feelings in his favor. Of course, they all regret the blunder (for so it has proved) of reducing the General's force to a point which left him, had he not shown excellent generalship, at the mercy of an immensely superior rebel army. They feel that if at Washington it was believed that there was not an army in front or on either flank of the General, why was not the whole removed to a point of supposed usefulness, instead of leaving just enough to tempt the rebel army to return and destroy what remained. But they are philosophical, much more so than might be expected in men who have suffered so much. They blame no man, and hope for the best. One thing, however, both citizens and soldiers do insist upon, *and that is*, that as the army advances again to reoccupy the lost ground, *one-half of it shall not be kept guarding the property of notorious rebels, while the very rebels whose property they guard are engaged in cutting the throats and destroying the property of Union men.* They feel that the more lenity is shown to the rebels the more bold and arrogant they become; that until they are made to suffer from loss of property they have deserted, to prowl about and destroy the property of others, they will continue, as they have done heretofore, to abuse the Union men among them as extensively and savagely as ever. This you may depend upon as the unanimous feeling of the friends of the National Government throughout the entire valley. And I think it deserves the attention of those who diotate to Commanding Generals all the more, from the fact that I have authority for saying that it is the openly and fervently-expressed belief of the entire army. The policy of considering rebels our brethren and treating them as such, will not do—they must be considered the children of the Government, and as they have not listened to the paternal admonition, the Divine maxim, that "he who spareth the rod spoileth the child," must be applied to them. In short, the unanimous sentiment is that as we love them, and they continue in their wicked ways, they must be chastened, and that severely, too.

But as you have doubtless received many intimations of the above feeling, I will leave it without further remark, and pass to an account of

THE RETURN TO MARTINSBUGH.

Soon after noon to-day, the hearts of the town and army were gladdened by reports of the presence of FREMONT at Strasburgh, and of SHIELDS at Front Royal. It was stated, apparently upon authority, that FREMONT was engaging the enemy, with every prospect of success, and that SHIELDS had caught and beaten a considerable force, taking many prisoners and a quantity of stores. Soon afterward came the order for the Tenth Maine and the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, with HAMPTON'S Battery of four 10-pounder Parrot guns, to cross the Shenandoah and "Onward to Martinsburgh." This was considered confirmatory of the rumor, and the more so from the fact that on the previous day two regiments of cavalry had been sent forward as as an advance, and only enough of them had returned to bring away ten prisoners, who were turned over to the Provost-Marshal.

The celerity and perfect order in which the troops were thrown across the Shenandoah, were admirable, and elicited the highest praise. First came the brave and sturdy Tenth of Maine, and although the rain was falling in torrents, every eye was full of fire, and the only words I heard along the line were, "Now, boys, we'll have our revenge on those villains who raised the black flag." They passed over, two companies at a time, in a large flat boat, and soon as each load was deposited, off it went up the road at the double quick, and took shelter from the storm in a large barn near by, until all were over. They then commenced their march for Martinsburgh. HAMPTON'S Battery followed, the horses fording the river, while the guns were taken over in the boat. Next followed the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, and long before dark, all were on their way to Martinsburgh, cheering and singing as they marched—many of them singing "John Brown's body" while "marching along" over the "sacred soil," without fear of the chivalric sons of that deluded State.

Although the above-named force has already left Williamsport, and it is expected that more will leave to-morrow, it is not supposed probable that the General's headquarters will be removed at present. The joy of the citizens here, and of those who are here who were obliged to flee from Virginia when the retreat commenced, may be estimated partially when I say that there were a large number of men and many women who stood without shelter during the whole of the storm, to watch the passage of the troops, and cheer them on. Every now and then you could hear a voice from the roadside crying, "Tenth of Maine, don't forget the black flag." To-night the town is perfectly quiet, and the Virginians here are hopeful of being able to return home in safety at an early day.

There are but few sick or wounded soldiers here. Those who are here, however, are well cared for, not only by their officers, but by the lady residents of this town. I hear of one widow lady, Mrs. ANDERSON, of the Globe Hotel, who has been untiring in her attentions, not only now, but while the troops were here before the first advance on Martinsburgh. Several regiments, being hurried away, were obliged to leave some of their number, who were too ill to proceed, but not so seriously sick as to require medical attendance. Many such, I am informed, she took into her house and nursed until they were able to join their comrades. Other ladies, not having room for sick or wounded in their houses, have taken care that all such who came within their knowledge, have been provided with such comforts and delicacies as were best suited to each particular case.

The return of the army to Williamsport has been, in an immediate business point of view, of considerable advantage. As you have already been informed, a large number of privates and many of the officers lost all they had in the way of change of clothing and the general make up of a soldier's kit. There has, therefore, been a great demand for under-clothing, boots, shoes and a variety of articles, nearly all of which have been purchased from the merchants in town.

While walking down to the river to-day, in company with Mr. JOHN W. HOOPER, of Martinsburgh, who has been a Union man "from the start," and who has been made to suffer for it, for the purpose of examining the works for the protection of our troops, should it become necessary for them to recross the river, we passed the shop of a colored barber who was known to Mr. HOOPER. The latter said to the barber, "Well, JOHN, your business is all going away again," referring to the departure of the troops.

Our colored brother replied: "Well, sir, I'm tired; and if I wasn't, I would be glad of it, if they'll only make the rebels skedaddle, and run as fast as the rebels made them skedaddle, and run again, because Gen. BANKS hadn't no force enough to lick them—and that's the opinion of all us colored folks; we don't care what comes only lick the rebels."

Of the batteries on the Maryland side of the Shenandoah, I would like to give you some account of their position and strength, but I am told, it would not be prudent at present. However, it may be said that their position is so prominent, and they can be seen so easily from the Virginia side, that I don't think they will be brought into service for some time.

J. A.

SUNDAY, June 1—5 P. M.

The mail closes soon, and I must hasten to send what little I have learned to-day. There has been nothing additional in relation to the movements of Gens. FREMONT or SHIELDS, which I am at liberty to publish. But, nevertheless, there is no occasion for harboring either doubts or fears of speedy success.

Two companies of cavalry returned from the Virginia side to-day, and consequently a rumor gained credence immediately that the advance cavalry had been driven out of Martinsburgh. On inquiry, I learned that the returned companies did not form any portion of the advance. They had been on picket service, and returned simply for rest and refreshment. So far as is known here, matters remain very much as they were yesterday. I start for Martinsburgh to-morrow, and expect to return next day with an account of the state of affairs there. J. A.

GEN. BANKS' RETREAT.

Additional List of Killed and Wounded.

The following list of killed, wounded and missing in Gen. BANKS' corps is additional to that which we have already published:

TWENTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK—LIEUT.-COL. BROWN.

Killed—None positively known.

Wounded—John Henning, Co. C; Chas. B. Rapp Co. F.

Missing—Co. A, Sergeant H. Repass, Privates J. Babcock, O. G. Dickinson; Co. B, Sergeant J. M. Lacy, Privates Stephen Clark, Thomas Leonard, Jas. Scott; Co. C, Sergeant W. H. Adriance, Privates John Bedell, H. F. Daggett, Joel S. Davidson, Geo. Frazer, John Jackson, F. W. Monse, W. H. Mason, Samuel McDowall, Jas. A. Nellist; Co. D, Corporal Burne Swift, Privates James Cook, Dennis Budkin, Wm. Wade, Ziba Roberts, Robt. Mortimer, Morris Butts, John Clark, Wallace Sterling; Co. E, Privates James Taylor, Patrick Lavilie, H. M. George; Co. F, Privates Wm. Colburn, J. McGrath, James Enos, H. D. St. Croix, J. Wells; Co. G, Privates Avery, Benj. Barker, Wm. Collins, J. Deppa, Geo. Ferdon, Ellet Hoagland, J. James, W. King, Owen McAllister, J. McHenry, Warren Palman, P. Schneider; Co. H, H. Chandler, W. H. Curry, M. Hutchinson, J. Minor; Co. I, O. L. Harney, A. Simpson, J. Zurker, J. Walker; Co. K, Privates Joseph Coty, F. S. Eggert, T. A. Carman, G. A. Nye, N. H. Beebe, M. Patrick, P. Putnam.

FIFTH CONNECTICUT—LIEUT.-COL. CHAPMAN.

Wounded—Capt. J. A. Betts; Privates W. H. Langdon, John Riley.

Missing—Co. A, Privates T. D. Clark, J. Rogers, B. D. Squire, J. Underhill, G. Scott.

Co. B—Privates E. Bordeaux, A. Goodrich; Sergeants Purington, F. H. Vanning; Corporals S. G. Clark, A. N. Lewis; Privates Hen. Smith, Thomas Duffy, R. Goodhue, S. Millard, J. G. Ruth.

Co. C—Corporals P. Kelly, W. E. Plumb, wounded; Privates John Quinlan, J. Doran, J. Costello, J. Devine, R. Fitzsimmons, missing.

Co. D—Sergeant W. Fuller, Privates F. Newman, T. Quinn, J. Cahill, Charles Farran, J. Kelliew, J. Keefe, F. B. Everett, missing.

Co. E—Privates G. Butler, C. Johnson, H. Gurley, P. Thornley, J. Fry, S. Sherwood, missing.

Co. F—Private J. Higgin, killed; Corporals W. B. Caffey, J. Holaren, wounded; Sergeant J. Webster, Corporal W. Griswold, Privates M. L. Branen, P. Gavin, J. Church, J. L. Graham, S. R. Tracey, C. B. Wells, missing.

Co. G—Private J. Kite, wounded; Privates Joseph Boughton, J. P. Howard, H. Pollard, E. E. Scribner, missing.

Co. H—Private H. Koehler, Sergeant J. Gamble, Private A. Stafford, missing.

Co. I—Privates H. M. Gibbs, M. Allen, Lieut. E. G. Rice, Privates N. Wilson, A. Cowns, D. Curtis, J. L. Dutton, F. King, T. Bristol, missing.

Co. K—Privates G. M. Rice, J. Ryan, H. F